THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest Rebel News.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

IT IS SUPPRESSED.

Southern Account of the Battle of Chapin's Farm.

BATTLE OF SQUIRREL LEVEL ROAD.

Despatch from General Lee.

MOVEMENTS IN THE VALLEY.

Despatches from General Early.

Our files of Richmond papers are of the 3d and 4th inst. We have received copies of the *Sentinel, Dispatch*, and *Examiner*, showing that other papers, as well as the *Whig*, are published in the Rebel capital.

Jeff. Davis' Speech at Macon.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 3.

The Charleston *Mercury* says of President Davis's speech at Macon:—We make no comments upon this speech, but we cannot refrain from expressing our profound regret that such a speech should have been delivered by the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States, for we cannot make up our minds that he delivered it. We hope speedily to be able to deny its authenticity.

From Petersburg.

Important events have come to pass on the other end of the long lines. While Grant was sending a column of twenty-five thousand on Fort Harrison, he was making a similar movement to the west of the Weldon road. There, too, he took a small advanced outwork, and pushed forward his column. But here, as at Fort Gilmer, he was strenuously met and defeated with yet heavier loss. Besides his killed and wounded, which can be estimated only, Generals Hill and Hampton give the official information that they have secured nine hundred prisoners, including five colonels. Our loss was very slight. The corps of the enemy who made this dead failure was that of Burnside. General Lee furnishes the following bulletin of the affair:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 1, 8 A.—Hon. J. M. Seddon, Secretary of War:—Yesterday evening General Heth attacked the enemy's infantry, who had broken through a portion of the line held by our artillery on Squirrel Level road, and drove them back.

General Hill reports that they were severely punished, and four hundred prisoners captured.

General Hamilton, operating on General Heth's right, also drove the enemy, capturing two stands of colors and about five hundred prisoners, including five Colonels and thirteen other officers. R. E. LEE.

The fighting was renewed on Saturday, with further success on our side; but up to a late hour last night no official report of the result had been received.

We regret to learn that Dr. John Fontaine, Medical Director of Hampton's Cavalry, is among the slain. Dr. Fontaine was the son of Colonel Fontaine, President of the Virginia Central Railroad Company.

It is reported that the number of prisoners captured Friday and Saturday will exceed fifteen hundred.

Additional Details of the Late Operations Before Petersburg.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 4.

Passengers by last evening's train from Petersburg say there was no fighting on the Southside yesterday.

We are indebted to the *Express* for the following particulars of the late operations before Petersburg:—

On Friday an entire corps of infantry, well supplied with artillery, fell upon our works on Mr. William Peebles' farm, Squirrel Level road, a mile and a half west of the enemy's original line, and by force of numbers succeeded, after a slight engagement, in disloding our troops.

Fort Meikle and a portion of the line of breastworks adjacent to it fell into their hands, with one piece of artillery and a few prisoners. A direct hair was made, but the Yankees soon advanced again, in the direction of the Boydton plank road. They swarmed over Rousseau's, Pegram's, Boswell's, and Jones' farms, but were struck on the latter by our forces, and checked in their career. Battle was here joined, and the confident enemy, meeting more than his match was forced back in the direction of the captured works, with severe loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The enemy's dead and wounded fell into our hands, together with nearly twelve hundred prisoners, taken by our infantry and cavalry conjointly. In the battle the Yankee loss is said to have been very large, their dead and wounded covering the fields of their retreat.

On Saturday, the enemy's advance was early driven back by our infantry, who, during the charge, captured about two hundred and fifty prisoners, and an assault was made upon the fortified position on Peebles' farm. It was, unfortunately, repulsed. Our loss, we are glad to say, was trifling.

During the day Hampton succeeded in gaining a point on the left flank of the enemy, some seven or eight miles from town, which, being discovered, a portion of his command was attacked. This was about 4 o'clock P. M., and the discharges of artillery and musketry could be distinctly heard here. Our men, being somewhat hotly pressed, were compelled to retire slowly; but reinforcements coming up, they re-formed, and infantry drove the enemy to their works, capturing two hundred prisoners, and otherwise inflicting severe loss.

Saturday closed with the enemy still in possession of our lost works, but no further advance, and our troops in good spirits.

The number of prisoners captured on Friday and Saturday will amount in the aggregate to seven or eight thousand.

But little was done on Sunday morning except some heavy skirmishing by the opposing infantry forces. Our troops fell back from the scene of Saturday's fight during the night, and the enemy yesterday afternoon advanced his lines some few hundred yards. His pickets, at one time, occupied the houses of Dr. Bolsseau and Mr. Oscar Pegram, one mile distant from Mr. Peebles' farm, but were shelled out by our artillery.

The situation Sunday evening remained unchanged, with this exception.

The Yankees on Sunday took a portion of our picket line near W. W. Davis' house, three-quarters of a mile west of the Weldon railroad, capturing twenty prisoners. In the afternoon they were driven back, and our line re-established.

Information was received on Sunday that on Saturday night a train of artillery was crossing the pontoon bridges from the north to the south side of the James. It is not believed that any infantry troops have as yet been recrossed.

Our losses during the last three days' fighting in this vicinity will not exceed five hundred from all causes. It was surprisingly small. On the other hand, the Yankee loss is known to have been large—but little less, if any, than five thousand, including prisoners.

A Strong Federal Force at Signal Hill and Fort Harrison.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 4.

Attention is still concentrated on the lines near Chaffin's, but there is nothing of moment to report. It is believed that Grant has carried a portion of his troops back to the Southside, but a strong force remains in the neighborhood of Signal Hill and Fort Harrison. No fighting has occurred since our last issue. Both are working, and both throw occasional shells over the working parties. That was the cannonading heard in the city yesterday.

The Yankees are strengthening Battery Harrison, the Confederates having straightened their lines so as to leave Battery Harrison entirely out of their system of fortifications. It is the general opinion that the Yankees are about to commence serious operations from the base which will shortly be gained by the completion of their canal, and will endeavor to dig up to the city from that direction.

There have been reports of fighting near Petersburg on Sunday evening; but we could get no confirmation of the report either from the War Department or private sources. We believe that there has been nothing done there or on the Weldon road either on Sunday or Monday beyond the usual shelling and sharpshooting.

The enemy now declare sharpshooting to be barbarous; that it ought to be stopped. The reason is that our sharpshooters have latterly far surpassed their own. Many cases of officers "shot in the eye" have disgusted the Yankees with what was once Grant's favorite tactics.

The Yankees lost five thousand killed, wounded and prisoners in the fighting of the 30th and 1st near Petersburg. Our loss was less than six hundred.

Early's Movements.

From the Richmond Sentinel, October 3.

General Early has checked the advance of Sheridan, and forced him back down the valley. In the fight at Waynesboro, General Wickham's Brigade and the reserve force under Colonel E. G. Lee made the attack and routed the enemy, capturing thirty prisoners and killing and wounding a large number.

The following despatch from General Lee to the Secretary of War was received on Saturday:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 1, 1864.—General Early reports that all of the enemy's cavalry have retired beyond Harrisonburg, and that there is now no enemy south of North river.

R. E. LEE.

Harrisonburg is twenty-five miles north of Staunton.

General Early sent the following despatch to General Colston, commanding at Lynchburg, from which it will be seen that the advance of Sheridan has been effectually checked:—

HEADQUARTERS, September 29, 1864.—Brigadier General R. E. Colston:—If the people of Lynchburg will turn out and defend the city against raiding parties, I am now in a condition to arrest the further progress of the enemy's main force.

J. A. EARLY, Lieutenant-General.

EARLY STILL HOLDING SHERIDAN AT BAY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 4.

Our only news is to the effect that Early holds the enemy steadily at bay. They will never force Brown's Gap, and neither side can now effect much more.

A cavalry force of the enemy, two regiments, with artillery, were at Ruskell's Hill, fourteen miles from Gordonsville, and reported advancing on Gordonsville.

General Forrest's Operations.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 3.

General Napoleon B. Forrest continues his effective operations upon Sherman's communications. Yesterday morning a despatch was received at the War Department from General Taylor, transmitting the following interesting telegraphic report from General Forrest:—

NEAR PULASKI, Tennessee, September 27.—Yesterday we captured four trestles, three block houses, and the fort at Elk Ridge, with about fifty prisoners, without the loss of a man. We have entirely destroyed the railroad from Decatur to Pulaski, with five large railroad bridges, which will require sixty days to replace. This afternoon we drove the enemy, after fighting nine all day, into his fortifications at Pulaski, where General Rousseau is commanding a heavy force well fortified. Our loss to-day was about one hundred wounded. The enemy's loss was much heavier, as they contested the ground for several miles. The enemy is concentrating heavily at Pulaski.

N. B. FORREST.

The track destroyed by General Forrest is a portion of the Central Southern railroad, which connects Nashville with the Memphis and Charleston railroad at Decatur, Alabama. From Decatur to Pulaski, Tennessee, the distance is about fifty miles. Elk Ridge is about fifteen miles north of Pulaski, and, according to the Yankee account, was evacuated at day light on the morning of the 26th. The evacuation of the post explains the statement of General Forrest that he effected its capture without the loss of a man.

We presume that only a small portion of his force was sent to Elk Ridge, as he reports that on the evening of the 27th, after fighting the enemy (the main body) all day, he drove them into their fortifications at Pulaski. Pulaski is a town of some twelve hundred inhabitants and is sixty-four miles southward of Nashville. It is nearly in the same latitude with Decrford, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and is distant from that place about fifty miles.

We mention this fact because it is more probable that General Forrest will proceed across the country to that point so as to cut the remaining line of railroad communication between Sherman and Nashville, than risk an attack with Rousseau in his strongly fortified position at Pulaski. He may strike the railroad at a point nearer Nashville. It is already reported that he has captured Shelbyville, Tenn.; but of course this is premature.

Appointment of General Beauregard.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 4.

We were informed yesterday at the War Department that Lieutenant-General G. T. Beauregard has been assigned to the command of the two military departments known as the "Department of Tennessee and Georgia," and the "Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana." These two departments have been commanded respectively by Lieutenant-General J. B. Hood and Major-General Richard Taylor.

The territory embraced in the consolidated departments includes all of Georgia, except an angle in the southeast portion of the State, the western portion of Florida, and the whole of Alabama, East Louisiana, and Mississippi. General Beauregard will, of course, establish his headquarters at such place as in his judgment will best secure ready communication with the troops within the limits of his command, and it is understood, we believe, that while Generals Hood and Taylor will remain in command of their respective armies, General Beauregard, as the department commander and ranking officer, will repair to any part of his command at will where his presence is necessary or desirable. The following is an extract from the important General Order:—"General Beauregard is hereby assigned to the command of two military departments, and the troops therein, known as the Department of Tennessee and Georgia, and the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana."

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Price Tries to Cross the Osage.

HE IS REPULSED.

Gen. Mower in for a Skirmish.

ST. LOUIS, October 6.—Official advices say that Price's main Rebel army attempted to cross the Osage river at Castle Rock to-day, but were prevented by a force of our troops stationed on the opposite side, between whom and the Rebels fighting had occurred, but with what result was not known. The recent rains have swollen the Osage, and Price will probably try to cross at some point higher up.

The reports that several hundred Rebels had crossed the Missouri river into Montgomery county are unfounded. General Mower arrived in good trim at Cornet Point. His movements will soon be announced to the enemy by himself.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Baltimore Election—New Maryland Constitution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 7.—The Judges of the election for Baltimore city have finally settled the disputed question of the management of the elective franchise, by agreeing to use two ballot-boxes at each precinct, at the State and Municipal election on the 12th inst. Politics are running very high between the two Union Mayoralty contestants. There is no doubt of the new Constitution being adopted.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 5.—The Chilian barque *Tabor*, from Valparaiso, arrived here to-day. She exchanged signals on August 20, in latitude 24 degrees 4 minutes, longitude 31 degrees 10 minutes, with an American barque steering southeast, showing a white flag, with "1448" in the centre. On August 21, in latitude 23 degrees 9 minutes, longitude 34 degrees 26 minutes, she spoke the English ship *Cosmpore*, of Liverpool, from Sunderland for Calcutta, 45 days out. On October 1, latitude 36 degrees 20 minutes, spoke the brig *Moses Day*, of Bangor, Maine, from Philadelphia for Port Royal, S. C., 8 days out.

The *Tabor* is eighty-five days from Valparaiso, bound to New York.

Among the lists of deaths in Hampton Hospital, since the last report, are the names of the following Pennsylvanians:—C. J. Carter, 55th Pennsylvania; Josiah Keller, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery; Eli S. Raker, 58th Pennsylvania.

The United States frigate *Colorado* arrived and anchored at Hampton Roads at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Wabash* arrived this afternoon.

Orders have been issued to-day prohibiting civilians from passing up the James river from this point.

The iron-clad *Nahaqua*, from New York, arrived here this afternoon.

The steamer *Massachusett* arrived from City Point this afternoon, but brings no news of moment from the army.

Arrival from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The steamer *Evening Star*, from New Orleans on the 1st, arrived at this port to-day. She brings no news.

Fluctuation in Gold Quotations.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Gold has been up to 206½ to-day, and fell to 199. It again rose to 201.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

BATTLE OF BIG SHANTY.

Terrible Defeat of the Rebels.

THEY ARE DRIVEN FROM THE RAILROAD.

Despatch from General Thomas.

PURSUIT OF FORREST.

Rousseau, Washburne, and Granger Fighting Him.

THE BATTLE AT ALATOONA.

LATE FROM SHERIDAN.

HE IS STILL AT HARRISONBURG.

Operations Against Richmond and Petersburg.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., &c., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 7, 11:40 A. M.—Major-General John A. Dix, New York:—In a recent despatch it was mentioned that General Sherman was taking measures to protect his communications from the Rebel forces operating against them.

Despatches received last night show the fulfilment of this expectation.

Major-General George A. Thomas was sent to Nashville to organize the troops in his district, and drive Forrest from our lines, while the attention of General Sherman was directed to the movements of the main Rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta.

On the 4th of October the Rebels had captured Big Shanty, but were followed up closely by Sherman.

On the 6th a severe engagement was fought by our forces, under General John E. Smith, and the Rebel forces under General French, in which the Rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

Despatch from General Thomas.

The details are given in the following despatch from General Thomas:—

NASHVILLE, October 6, 11:30 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The following telegram is just received from Chattanooga:—

General Smith, who left here yesterday (5th instant), telegraphs that the enemy retreated last evening from Alatoona, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving his dead, and from four to six hundred wounded in our hands.

Our loss is about one hundred killed and two hundred wounded.

The railroad bridge near Ringgold was washed away yesterday.

(Signed) S. B. MOORE, A. A. G.

The Resaca bridge will be repaired by to-morrow, and the trains will be able to run as far as Alatoona, going via Cleveland and Dalton.

Nothing further has been heard from Sherman since my despatch of yesterday, but the retreat of the enemy towards Dallas indicates he was close upon their rear at Alatoona. Have not heard from Generals Rousseau or Washburne, but presume they are pushing Forrest as rapidly as the condition of the roads will admit. We have had heavy and continuous rains for the last five days, rendering the roads and streams impassable.

I have just received the following despatch from General Granger, dated Huntsville, October 6, 10 P. M.:—

The courier reported drowned in crossing Elk river is in. He lost the despatches while crossing the river. He reports that two Rebels were captured yesterday, who say that they left Forrest at Lawrenceburg the night before crossing, going South. General Morgan's advance was skirmishing with the enemy this morning on Shaw's creek, he being unable to cross the creek on account of high water.

He hopes to be able to cross by to-morrow morning, when he will push them still further on.

The Alabama railroad will be repaired from here to Pulaski in one week.

(Signed) GEORGE H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

Another and unofficial despatch reports as follows:—

"Telegraph repaired to Alatoona to-day. The action yesterday was severe, French attacking with his division 7000 strong, and suffering heavily, and leaving his killed and wounded in our hands to the number of 1000, while we lost only 300. The fight lasted six hours altogether."

From Florence we hear that Morgan has Forrest cornered, has captured his transportation, and that gunboats prevent all retreat across the Tennessee.

Satisfactory reports of the operations in progress before Richmond and Petersburg have been received, but their details are not at present proper for publication.

A despatch from General Stevenson reports an officer of General Sheridan's staff just arrived. General Sheridan was still at Harrisonburg. His supply trains were going on all right, occasionally interrupted by guerilla parties, the only force on the road. This officer brought in the remains of Lieutenant John R. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, and only son a Brevet Major-General Meigs, Quartermaster-General, who was killed by bushwhackers on Monday last, while making a military survey.

In the death of this gallant officer the Department has occasion to deplore no ordinary loss. Last year he graduated at the Military Academy, West Point, with the highest honors, at the head of his class, commissioned as a Lieutenant of Engineers, and immediately sent into the field.

He performed meritorious and dangerous service during the last year on the fortifications at Baltimore, at Harper's Ferry, and at Cumberland, and was made Chief Engineer in the Army of the Shenandoah. In its campaigns he accompanied the army under Sigel, Hunter, and Sheridan. In every position he gave proof of great professional skill, personal courage, and devoted patriotism. One of the youngest and brightest ornaments of the military profession, he has fallen an early victim to murderous Rebel warfare.

General Rosecrans reports that General Ewing made good his retreat to Rolla, losing only a few stragglers; and the killed and wounded by the way were very few.

From the number of the wounded Rebels, the enemy's loss will not fall much short of a thousand *hors de combat*.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

STRAITS OF THE REBELS.

DESPERATE SPEECH BY JEFF. DAVIS AT MACON.

Two-Thirds of the Rebel Army Absent Without Leave.

HE SAYS SHERMAN MUST BE CRUSHED.

CALL FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

Lee Too Weak to Hold His Lines.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The following speech, made by Jefferson Davis at Macon, Ga., September 23, 1864, is extracted from the columns of the *Daily Macon Telegraph and Confederate* of September 24:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity, instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian, who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril.

What though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro, our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication and retreat. Sooner or later he must; and when that day comes the fate that befell the army of the French empire in its retreat from Moscow will be enacted. Our cavalry and our people will harass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon; and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body guard.

How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absentees of Hood's army returning to their posts; and will they not? Can they see the banished exiles; can they hear the call of their suffering country women and children and not come? By what influences they are made to stay away it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away at this hour he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who has lost all her sons, except one of eight years. She wrote that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks.

The venerable General Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said it was characteristic of her; but I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country, known to me. Wherever we go we find the hearts and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall or the step turn. They have one duty to perform; to buoy up the hearts of our people. I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State.

But I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike a manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won. It does not become us to revert to disaster. Let the dead bury the dead. Let us, with one arm and one effort, endeavor to crush Sherman. I am going to the army to confer with our Generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy.

It has been said that I abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such falsehood! Where could the author have been when Walker, when Polk, and when General Stephen D. Lee was sent to her assistance! Miserable man! The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to save our country. If I knew that a General did not possess the right qualities to command, would I not be wrong if he was not removed? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had sent Bragg with pontoons to cross it to Cuba.

But we must be charitable. The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over and our independence won—and we will establish our independence—who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say that when choosing between an empty sleeve and the man who had remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve.

Let the old men remain at home and make bread. But should they know of any young man keeping away from the service, who cannot be made to go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I read all letters sent me from the people; but have not the time to reply to them. You have not many men between eighteen and forty-five left. The boys, God bless the boys, are as rapidly as they become old enough going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned when threatened; but when the enemy come, instead of enlisting upon Hood's army for defense, the old men must fight; and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing.

Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their Generals says that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, conceded everything to effect an exchange, but to no purpose. Butler, the beast, with whom the Commissioners of Exchange would hold intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed. This he reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed by holding intercourse with gentlemen.

If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given, as far as possible, to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home. It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field, but this I will say, that two-thirds of our men are absent, some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarily appeals strongly to executive clemency.

But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, and when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that we rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our Generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied. I love my friends, and I forgive my enemies. I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia. Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sent here. It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that valley to the very gates of Lynchburg, and General Early was sent to drive them back.

This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now if Early was withdrawn from taking Lynchburg, and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond? I counselled with that great and brave soldier, General Lee, upon all these points. My mind roamed over the whole field. With this we can succeed.

If one half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that if genius is the beau ideal, hope is the reality.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 65. Noon, 78. One P. M., 72½. Wind, W. N. W.

POLITICAL.—Last evening a large audience assembled at the Hall of the Republican Invincibles, to hear Hon. Titian J. Coffey, Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, and Hon. James A. Briggs, of New York. Edward Shippen, Esq., nominated Frederick Fraley as the presiding officer of the meeting. The speeches were both able and patriotic, and received with much applause and enthusiasm.

Last evening the discussion between Messrs. William D. Kelley and George W. Northrop was continued in the hall, corner of Thirty-seventh and Market streets, West Philadelphia. Mr. Charles Keyser acted as moderator, introduced the speakers, and preserved order. Both speakers went over pretty much the same ground as that occupied on former occasions. The meeting this evening will be the last of the series, and will be the most interesting.

A splendid flag was flung to the breeze yesterday afternoon at Girard avenue and Eleventh street, in the Twentieth Ward. The patriotic event was celebrated last evening by a mass meeting, which, for size, was even larger than the gathering on the evening previous at Eighteenth and Green streets. The enthusiasm was intense. Able addresses were delivered by Thomas M. Coleman, Esq., Thomas J. Worrell, Esq., Captain L. J. Neal, Rev. W. S. Hall, H. E. W. Davis, Colonel William F. Small, and others.

The Germans held a large and enthusiastic meeting, last evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, on the occasion of a grand oration by Major-General Carl Schurz, who spoke in his native language. The widest enthusiasm was elicited by the remarks of the patriotic orator.

Another meeting was held last evening at the Hall of the Keystone Club, in Walnut street, above Eighth. The speakers of the occasion were ex-Governor Bigler, Hon. Andrew J. Rodgers, and others. The Hall was well filled, and the remarks of the speakers were received with great applause.

THE TAX ON HIDES AND LEATHER.—A recent decision by the Internal Revenue Department states that tanners in the country, who receive hides from merchants in cities to be tanned on commission, are liable, under the act of June 30, 1864, to return all such leather, and pay the duty thereon, when it leaves their tanneries and ceases to be under their custody or control. In such cases the value is to be estimated at the average of the market value at the time when the same becomes liable to duty. In an article like leather, where the prices current give the value every day, the tanner can have no practical difficulty in estimating its value, and he is as competent to fix such value as the inspector is. If the merchant is the owner of the tanneries, and hires his employees to do the tanning, then he is the manufacturer, and will not be liable to pay the tax until he has effected sales, or removed it for consumption or delivery to others than his agents.

In regard to leather manufactured prior to June 30, the same rule will apply in determining its liability to the increased tax imposed by the new law as you applied to determine the amount returnable to the assessor from month to month. That is, all leather received and inspected during the month of June is returnable at the old rate of duty, while any that was on the way, and not received, or that was in your store and not inspected, must be returned and pay duty according to the rates of duty fixed by the new law.

If in any case the assessor required the tanner to make his returns according to the inspector's weights, and from a failure to receive such weights, the tanner was unable to make returns of leather forwarded from his tannery during the month of June, on or before July 10, the increased rates of tax should not be assessed.

THE RIGHT OF COLORED PEOPLE TO RIDE IN THE CARS.—A circular letter from the Colored People's Union League Association has been presented to the Directors of the Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Company. It is in reference to allowing the colored people to ride in the cars the same as their white brethren. The letter states, among other things, the following:—"Respectable females with colored blood in their veins, yet scarcely perceptible, defying detection except by their association with family connections, visiting the city and Camp William Penn to see their husbands, sons, or brothers, enlisted towards representing the citizens of Philadelphia by filling its quota, have been subjected to the most scandalous treatment. It has been urged heretofore that the community you serve would not tolerate colored persons in the cars; that colored persons comprised so small a proportion of the city's population that it was against your interest to take any steps towards reform, and a number of similar objections have been offered, of more or less importance.

"We have frequently occupied seats in the common conveyances with our white Philadelphians in New York, Boston, and elsewhere, without objections being manifested on their part. If, therefore, no disastrous results have occurred from this exercised right elsewhere, why fear it in this city? Is civilization in New York, and in Pittsburg, in our own State, so much more advanced than in the city of Philadelphia?"

CITY COUNCILS.—Councils held a very short session yesterday. Owing to the Erie excursion, there was a very slim attendance of members.

A petition for the location of the Spring Garden Hose Company as a steam forcing hose company was received and referred.

A bill making a further appropriation of $86,000 to the Guardians of the Poor was taken up, and on a motion to postpone Mr. Armstrong called attention to the fact that the Guardians had neglected to answer a resolution of inquiry passed by Councils. Mr. Armstrong said he understood that the mortality in the Almshouse had largely increased. He also stated that he had heard that in the children's department the children were treated inhumanly.

Dr. Uhler replied that he was a member of the Committee on Poor, but he had never heard of such brutality. He moved for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the matter. This was agreed to, and the appropriation bill was postponed.

Mr. Hodgson, from the committee to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasurer, presented a report, showing the state of the books up to the 1st instant:—City account, $441,146 94; Trust account, $15,962 64.

THE PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—At the afternoon session of the Philadelphia Baptist Association yesterday resolutions on the state of the country were introduced. They expressed unswerving loyalty to the Government and their confidence in the perpetuity of the Union, and their steady adherence to the Constitution and the laws. One resolution reads as follows:—

That in the Constitutionally elected President of the United States we recognize the representative of Union, Liberty, and Peace, and we cannot fail to pray that the Government may be sustained until the supremacy of the Constitution shall be established, and the flag of the Union shall wave in peaceful triumph over every inch of soil now polluted by war.

HOW IT ENDED.—The prize fight at Edge Hill, mentioned in our edition of yesterday, continued for two hours and twenty minutes. Neither of the parties, we understand, were very much hurt, a matter of great disappointment to most of those present. After the termination of this fight, two bullies from Philadelphia entered the ring, but before the fight could be closed, the crowd broke up in a row. It is a pity that the police do not arrest these men before going to the fight, for they generally pass the night in Philadelphia, and make no secret of their intention.

THE WORK OF A YEAR.—During the past year the receipts of the business and benevolent departments of the Baptist Publication Society were $168,473 77, one-fifth more than during any previous year; 628,000 copies of books and tracts and 1,227,500 *Young Reapers* were issued; 41 Sunday schools received grants of libraries, bibles, &c.; 18 ministers received casoline libraries; 38 regimentals have been supplied with books and tracts; nearly 7000 volumes have been given to the United States Christian Commission; and 3050 volumes and 102,231 pages of tracts have been distributed gratuitously among the destitute by the colporteurs on the field.

PERSONAL.—General Grant's great female spy, Miss Major Pauline Cushman, will arrive in our city to-morrow, and, at the request of many of our citizens, will take an early opportunity to narrate her wonderful experiences, dressed in her uniform. Mr. John T. Donnelly, Jr., of this city (formerly Treasurer of the Walnut Street Theatre), has been selected to perfect the necessary arrangements, and will publish the gallant Major's announcement next week.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The billiard match for the championship of Pennsylvania, which is now being played in Sansom Street Hall, is exciting much attention among billiard players. Most of the games have been closely contested, evincing great skill in the players. The contest for the championship was narrowed down yesterday to Messrs. Estephe and Nelms.

THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT IN THE TENTH WARD.—The Democrats of the Tenth Ward have made a secret bargain to support Mr. Samuel J. Creswell for Common Council, in return for votes for General Reilly for Congress. This is an attempt to defeat Hon. Charles O'Neill for Congress, and should be frowned upon by every Republican.

It is charged that Mr. Creswell has used his influence in Councils to throw the municipal patronage into the hands of the Democrats. He voted in favor of Democrats in the Gas Works, in the Guardians of the Poor, and in the Girard College, and the tremendous lever of their disbursements are now being used against the Government.

Richard Vaux owes his election as Director of Girard College to Mr. Creswell's defiance of party obligations. The Republicans of the ward have therefore demanded a change, and have nominated Mr. Edwin Machette, a gentleman of indomitable energy, and devoted heart and soul to the cause of the Government.

ELECTRICITY AS APPLIED TO THE HUMAN FRAME.—A very interesting lecture on electricity, its uses, etc., as applied to the human system, was delivered at the Electrical Institution of Professors Bolles & Brown, at No. 1220 Walnut street. This institution was established five years since for the express purpose of treating patients afflicted with any complaint, by means of electricity. By invitation, last evening, a very able lecture was delivered by Professor Bolles to a large and highly appreciative audience. The lecturer explained at length the mode of treatment through the powerful agency of electricity, and why it should be more effective than the treatment resorted to by ordinary physicians. Its effects upon the human frame are miraculous, and in all cases where vitality enough is left to react, a speedy cure, it is claimed, can be effected. The reason given for the repeated failure of the old medical systems of practice, is that the diseases have their origin in the pelvic viscera, and cannot be reached under such treatment. Electricity, when applied to such cases, would work astonishing results.

The lecture last evening was most able indeed, and contained many interesting explanations in regard to electricity, with which the mind of every one should be thoroughly cognisant.

A MIXED-UP CASE.—Mrs. Murphy, the proprietress of a whisky mill at Cullen and Cross alleys, preferred charges before Alderman McCahen, yesterday, against a negro named Thomas Nixon. A few days since a number of persons were in the house of Mrs. Murphy, and under the influence of liquor they grew riotous. They left the house quarreling, leaving Nixon and a colored lady, named Mrs. Bradley, behind. The barkeeper of the house, Wm. Hunter, entered the bar-room as soon as the party left, and Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Murphy became involved in a quarrel. This was unpleasant, and Hunter interfered and put Mrs. Bradley out. Nixon then became involved. The complainants alleged that Nixon beat Hunter badly. The defendants asserted that after Mrs. Bradley left, the door of the house was closed, and both of the complainants fell upon Nixon, who was beaten with a whisky bottle and severely bruised. This was turning the tables. Nixon was held to answer, and a counter suit will doubtless be brought against Mrs. Murphy and Hunter. We defy any one to fully understand the above suit.

DR. ELDER TO-NIGHT.—It is announced that, by the invitation of the Republican Invincibles, Dr. William Elder will address the public this evening at the Musical Fund Hall. Dr. Elder is one of the most original and entertaining of the popular orators of our time, and we can promise his audience an intellectual feast seasoned with humor and crowned with an earnest and unflinching loyalty. Doctor Elder has devoted much time to the study of our vast and comprehensive financial system, and his brief and terse allusions to the smooth seas after the storm are exhaustive essays on the ability of our people to pay the national debt with comparative ease. He has a happy way of relieving the details of finance from its usual dry and musty character, and of framing the figures of arithmetic in figures of speech to the mingled delight and instruction of all that hear him.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY, WITH INTENT TO KILL.—This morning, John Burns, a desperate character, well known to the police, was before Alderman Jones upon the charge of attempting to commit a felony and assault and battery, with intent to kill. It seems that he visited a house of rather low repute on Market street, above Ninth. He encountered one of the young ladies, and attempted to force from her $75 which she had secreted in her stocking. She resisted, and during the struggle he tore her clothing and beat her in a most cowardly manner, cutting her face and head in several places. He was committed in default of $1600 bail to answer at Court.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants for the payment of the city bounty to thirty-five men were issued by the Mayor. The political excitement seems to have dampened the enlistment fever, and but few recruits are secured. It will not do to stop now, when our quota is so nearly full. A few days more of energetic exertions will accomplish all that is desired. Since most of the wards have filled their quotas, there is less competition, and the labors of the committees in the wards still deficient are to that extent lightened. All that is needed now is a real and determined effort to fill the quotas in the different wards.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS CAMPBELL.—Yesterday morning the funeral of Thomas Campbell, Esq., a well-known citizen of the Seventeenth Ward, took place from his late residence, corner of Second and Thompson streets. A large number of the friends of the deceased attended his funeral, which was the largest ever known in the above ward. The body was taken into St. Michael's church, where religious services were held. The interment took place at the Cathedral cemetery.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.—The following vessels are in course of construction at the Philadelphia Navy Yard:—*Neshamony, Shackamaxon, Scatara, Antietam, Puckmataha, and Tonawanda.* The following were undergoing repairs:—*Huron, Chippewa, Unadilla, Sassacus, Massachusetts, R. R. Cuyler, and Lilian.*

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

THE TOIL OF AGES MADE A RECREATION AND A PLEASURE.—When we reflect upon the untold havoc wrought upon the physical constitution through arts, by the healthdestroying use of the needle, we feel a just pleasure and pride in pending the million to the beneficent needs provided in the Florence Sewing Machine, sold at No. 630 Chestnut street, below Seventh. Every one of these celebrated machines is supplied with a "Barnum Self-sewer," a most valuable appendage, by which the work is self-directed, without the least care or trouble to the operator. All these machines are sold with a guarantee to give entire satisfaction, or the money is returned; so that purchasers invest their money in the Florence without a particle of risk. Persons now wishing the city should not omit calling at this establishment and selecting a machine.

SPLENDID SPECIMENS of Photographs made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Life-size Photographs in o

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

EXIT CORTINAS.

This outlaw has occupied more or less of the public attention for some time past. By referring to our Mexican news in another column, the reader will see that the French General of Brigade Du Pain has performed a painful duty, and with a handful of French hirelings has sent the guerilla reeling back to the wilds of Western Texas. So exit Cortinas, and enter Johnny Rebel Ford at Brownsville, to conscript the people and give the French forces cotton, and receive arms and ammunition. All of this might have been prevented. Mexico could have been saved from an imperial Austrian despotism, and might have been part of the United States now, if she had one man capable of governing men and leading them to victory. But Cortinas is gone, and we are glad of it. Had Du Pain caught and hung him society would have given a sigh of relief, as it did when Morgan died.

Did They Mean Anything?

A McClellan club at Hartford has taken rooms over a coffin warehouse.

McClellan's Answer.

The Country to McClellan.—Are you for war or peace?

McClellan to the Country.—YES, SIR!

THE CÆSAR OF THE SOUTH.

We should rather call Sterling Price the "Pelissier of the South," judging from his inhuman slaughter of unarmed men, with the exception that Pelissier's bloody deeds in Algeria were necessary. Price's doings in Missouri are wanton and uncalled for. But Price is in a tight place, we think. He cannot possibly save his army. It is in the enemy's country, without a base of supplies or line of retreat, or a great general to extricate it from the toils of General A. J. Smith. It will certainly be destroyed, and Price seems to know it, for, like the devil incarnate and desperate that he is, we find him moving about with the sword in one hand and the torch in the other, reveling in a carnival of blood and fire! But an end to this will soon be announced by Generals Mower and Smith, and then will come the righteous retribution, which we trust will be "death to Price's thieves and murderers!"

Besides this Price has injured his Democratic friends in the North, for he has surely carried Missouri for Lincoln and Johnson. So the Rebel rapine and murder will have one good effect in Missouri.

McClellan Wounded.

An exchange has a report that McClellan was severely wounded in the Fisher's Hill battle.

Not Birds of a Feather.

Pendleton voted in Congress against the resolution of thanks to General McClellan for his great use of victory in Virginia! Yet now these men are linked together, and each is ashamed of his company.

THE DISCIPLES OF JOHN LAW.

The present age is remarkable for many things. It has been called the age of steam, of lightning, of iron, and of brass. We have great steamships that skim the Atlantic within ten days, from port to port. We have steamboats rivalling the dolphin in swiftness, skurrying through our streams. We talk by lightning, and in speaking with our neighbors on the other side of the ocean, will actually get ahead of ourselves and steal a march on time. Iron enters into the composition of everything useful, from a palatial mansion to a saucepan. And as for brass, many think that this metal has achieved a Waterloo victory over brains. But there is another most notable feature of the age, which our annalists will not be at liberty to forget. It appears to be the accepted time for financiers.

There have been money negotiators whom the world has agreed to call great. There was the right-hand man and the sheet-anchor statesman of Louis le Grand—the sagacious Colbert—who found resources for his master's ambition when France had been drained for the twentieth time by protracted wars—a man who really seemed to have the gift of Fortunatus. Before that period, Sully had taught Henry of Navarre how to raise a kingdom from penury. Robert Morris bought our independence from his own pocket. Alexander Hamilton showed our new Republic how to render its credit respectable abroad. But our financiers are not moved to emulate such examples. They pass over them all to fix upon the Scotch adventurer, John Law, as their *beau ideal*. The Mississippi scheme, with its dazzling fallacies of promise, erected upon a basis of sand, realizes their conception of what, in the peculiar tongue of the Brokers' Board, is styled "an operation."

Their aim is to get a wide credit, no matter how desperate may be the prospect of ever meeting their engagements, or how valueless the stock they vend. Give them credit, and they can buy all they wish of Fortune's game. The ruin of hundreds whom their schemes may fleece—the blasting of hopes that are the very life of the soul as far as the world of trade is concerned—the beggary of families whom their over-reaching cupidity may rob, are scarcely worth a thought. John Law was the prince of financiers, and we are his disciples.

Our Republican fortune-seekers, intoxicated with the gilded dreams of sudden wealth, quit the certain paths of industry for investment in a hundred companies, which have not the shadow of the basis of the Mississippi scheme, and nothing to support their credit but the battle-dore and shuttle-cock play of the gamblers in fancy stocks.

Could the Scotch adventurer come back from the grave in these days, even with the awful shadow of ruin weighing upon his memory, he would find that the world has not made much progress in financial wisdom since the period when he was the pride of the French capital.

He would be astonished to discover how great a man he could become on Wall or Third street. With what a relish he would perfect a new copper mining or oil company! What a splendid field for his genius! But we need specify no further. His disciples are so numerous, and their schemes so finely drawn in emulation of his glorious example, that his absence will not materially decrease the wealth or the woe achieved by the specious speculators. It might be well, however, to build a monument to Law somewhere in the vicinity of our money marts, the noble financiers who have realized the most at the expense of their dupes being permitted to lay the corner-stone.

A Decided "Straw."

A party of Kentuckians voted for President the other day on a steamer running from Louisville to Henderson. The result was as follows:—Lincoln, one hundred and fifteen; McClellan, thirty-three—or nearly four to one.

Short but Effective Speech of Mr. Pendleton.

On January 9, 1863, Mr. Dunn rose in the House of Representatives and said:—

"I ask the unanimous consent of the House for leave to introduce a bill to facilitate the transportation of troops, stores, and the mails of the United States between the city of Washington, Point of Rocks, and the city of Pittsburg."

Mr. Pendleton rose and said:—"I object."

Objection being made, the bill had to lie over.

THE LIE ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The ridiculous falsehood which was put in circulation by the Copperhead press that Mr. Lincoln has drawn his salary in gold, has been nailed to the counter by L. E. Chittenden, late Register of the Treasury, who had charge of the disbursements of that nature. The President and his Cabinet, and all officials except certain foreign ministers, receive their pay in greenbacks, from which the revenue tax is regularly deducted. The wide circulation of such a base and wicked lie in almost every Democratic newspaper shows the desperate straits of the enemies of the Government, and indicates their weakness.

"Hot-Mutton-Pie" Democracy.

George Sennott, of Boston, illustrates a speech at Roxbury, Massachusetts, a day or two ago, by this little parable:—

"One freezing February morning a negro hawked mutton pies in a basket around Faneuil Hall Square, roaring out, 'Hot mutton pies! Hot mutton pies!' A teamster bought and tried to bite one, but found it frozen as solid as the carbstone. 'What do you call them hot for, you black and blue swindler?' yelled the teamster to the shivering pieman. 'Wy—wy—a white man guv 'em to me hot dis mornin'—day was hot wen I got 'em this mornin'!' 'Well, you fool, it didn't take ten minutes to freeze them in that old basket. Why call them *hot* now?' Wy—God bless you, *dat's de name* ob 'em—de *name* ob 'em! If I didn't holler de right *name* nobody wouldn't teach 'em! You want me to holler *froze* pies, I suppose? No, Sa! You can't fool me dat way!"

"Thus it is with the Democratic party. They received from Jefferson and Jackson, as a free gift, their principles. Those gifts they meanly put up for sale and hawked round in the deadly market of slavery to freeze up in their shabby old party basket. They roar out, 'Democratic principles! Democratic principles!'—for sale being understood. And when you pay the price of your vote for them, you find slavery benumbing your fingers, paralyzing your tongue, contracting your heart, and turning your stomach. Ask the swindlers why they call such stuff democracy, and they tell you blandly that Mr. Jefferson gave them the original article—that they have kept it ever since—that it is just as good as new, only not quite so warm, perhaps—and that you really mustn't quarrel with the pieman, for what he calls it is its *name*. If you want it more democratic, you may take it home to your own State and *warm* it; but in the meantime do not interrupt the *sales*."

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The French in Possession of Matamoras—Escape of Cortinas—New Orleans Exiles Jump out of the Frying Pan into the Fire—They Flee to Brownsville and are Sent to Shreveport as Conscripts.

For the following interesting and important information we are indebted to S. W. Pierson, Esq.:—

By news received to the 21st instant from Matamoras by the commander of the French vessel in this port, it appears that General Du Pain, of the French army, took possession of that city on the 20th instant.

Cortinas had previously fled the country upon the arrival of the French.

A large number of exiles from New Orleans, living in Matamoras, went over to Brownsville for protection from Colonel Ford, of the Rebel army, who politely informed them all that he was sorry, but he was obliged to send them all to Shreveport as conscripts; and they were accordingly placed under guard for that purpose immediately.

The city was perfectly quiet and business was going on as usual.

General Du Pain was very sorry he did not catch Cortinas, as he hoped to have the pleasure of hanging him.—*N. O. Times, 28th.*

—Norman F. Edgerly, of Newburyport, Mass., lately appointed justice of the peace, has been arrested and held to $1500 bail for having in his possession and passing counterfeit money.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price $1·50 per share

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"Oil Stocks.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from a pleasant country that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a limited number of oil per day. Great excitement on the subject in that vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

JONES—PICKANDS.—On the 23d of May, 1861, by the Rev. Dr. Shelton, Mr. JOHN H. JONES, of Delaware, West Philadelphia, to Miss LIZZIE D. PICKANDS, daughter of the late Samuel J. Pickands of this city.

SANFORD—DUPUY.—At Paris, France, on September 21st, by Rev. Dr. Shelton, Hon. HENRY SANFORD, American Minister at Brussels, to Miss GERMAINE E. DUPUY, of Philadelphia.

WRIGLEY—OTTEY.—October 5th, 1864, by Rev. Andrew J. Ray, Captain SAMUEL WRIGLEY, of Company I, One-hundred and-twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Mrs. WILL OTTEY, both of Twenty-first Ward, Philadelphia.

WHITE—MEYER.—On the morning of the 6th inst., at the residence of William Hasy, Esq., by Rev. A. Atwood, GEORGE WHITE to JOSEPHINE MEYER, all of Philadelphia.

Died.

BOONE.—In Shanghai, China, July 17th, the Right Rev. Wm. J. Boone, Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, aged 53 years.

BRADLEY.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., at half-past 6 o'clock P. M., MARY E., wife of C. Stewart Bradley, in the 32d year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Wesley M. Lee, Radcliffe street, Bristol.

HUNT.—At Germantown, Pa., on Thursday, October 6th, Mr. Wm. F. Hunt, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Hiram Lodge, No. 81, A. Y. M., Walker Lodge, No. 266, I. O. of O. F., National Encampment, No. 61, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, also the Iron Horse Vigilants of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Jacob Floyd, Haines street, Germantown, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On the 6th inst., Mr. DANIEL JOHNSON, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1016 Otsego street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LE FEVRE.—Near Wilmington, Del., October 6th, JAMES FLOYD LE FEVRE, aged 5 years and 7 months, son of Joseph and Caroline Le Fevre.

Friends of the family will meet at the burial ground, corner Fifth and Arch streets, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice.

PLEVIS.—On the morning of October 5th, JAMES A. LEVIS, in the 46th year of his age.

His male friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1877 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

TIBBEN.—On the 4th inst., Mrs. ANN TIBBEN, in the 55th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Mr. Nice Keely's, Spring street, near Ridge road, Moxborough, on Saturday, the 8th of October, at 2 P. M.

ZEBLEY.—On Wednesday morning, the 5th instant, Mrs. JANE L. ZEBLEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 705 Spruce street, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Smoked and Dried Meats.

Messrs. Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth streets,

Have just received a fresh supply of
Elegant Hams,
Dried Beef, and
Lambs Tongues,

All of the finest curing.

Pianos! Pianos! Pianos!

STUCK & CO'S PIANOS. | MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. | DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 216 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

$70,000,000 IS THE NOMINAL

CAPITAL OF THE

OIL COMPANIES OF PHILADELPHIA.

READ THE

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PRICE CURRENT,

Published by S. N. WINSLOW, at No. 241 DOCK Street, and learn how these organizations are conducted 1t*

BALMORAL SKIRTS, $1.

FROM THE PANIC AUCTION SALES.

Superior Goods at the above low price.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

10-7 3t Above Willow.

CLOAK OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Will exhibit his

NEW STYLES

IN

FALL AND WINTER

CLOAKS,

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.

10-7-3t

HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS,

FROM AUCTION.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-7-3t Above Willow.

PLAID AND STRIPED

SHIRTING FLANNELS,

FROM AUCTION,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-7-3t Above Willow.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

FAIRBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.

10-7

FORWARD, THE TENTH LEGION.

BANNER WARD IN THE FIELD.

THE FRIENDS OF LINCOLN AND JOHNSON

Will assemble on

SATURDAY EVENING,

At 7 o'clock, at BROAD and RACE Streets, to participate in the Grand Torchlight Parade.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

and show the

ENEMIES OF OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG

by your presence, that you are awake to the dangers that

THREATEN OUR FREE INSTITUTIONS.

By order of the National Union Association.

A. H. FRANCISCUS, President.

WILLIAM B. LEEDS, Secretary. 10-7-2

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

2-8 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS, No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION

BY THE

NATIONAL UNION PARTY!

The City Committee of Superintendence having made arrangements for a

GRAND DEMONSTRATION

ON

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,

To consist of a

MASS MEETING

IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

And a

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

Of the various

CLUB AND WARD ASSOCIATIONS,

Have appointed the following named officers for the Procession, viz.:—

CHIEF MARSHAL,

WILLIAM H. KERN.

The Chief Marshal therefore announces the following

GENERAL ORDERS.

I. The procession will consist of seven grand divisions, which, preparatory to the moving of the whole column will rendezvous as follows:—

FIRST GRAND DIVISION,

SOLDIERS' UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB

MERCANTILE CLUB,

AND THE

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

They will form at such point as the respective marshals shall designate, and proceed to Chesnut street, west of Broad, right on Broad street.

SECOND GRAND DIVISION.

MARSHALS.

ISAIAH PASCOE,
JOSEPH S. MONEY,
ROBERT G. PIDGEON.

The several associations of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards, in Spruce street, below Sixth, and then proceed to Market street, east of Broad, right on Broad street.

THIRD GRAND DIVISION.

MARSHALS.

DAVID B. REITLER,
FRANK S. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL HENDERSON.

The several associations of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards will form on Eighteenth street, below Walnut, and then proceed to Market street, west of Broad, right on Broad street.

FOURTH GRAND DIVISION.

MARSHALS.

H. A. B. BROWN,
A. B. SLOANAKER,
JON E. WAINWRIGHT,
ADAM WARTHMAN.

The several Associations of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, will form on Fifth street, north of Coates street, and take position on Filbert street, east of Broad, right on Broad street.

FIFTH GRAND DIVISION.

MARSHALS.

JOHN GIVEN,
FREDERICK G. WOLBERT,
GEORGE W. FORD.

The several Associations of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth Wards, on Broad street, north of Coates, and then proceed to take position on Arch street, east of Broad, right on Broad street.

SIXTH GRAND DIVISION.

MARSHALS.

HENRY BRUSER,
DAVID C. THOMPSON,
JAMES T. YANKIRK.

The several Associations of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards, on Spring Garden street, east of Twelfth street, then proceed to take position on Broad street, north of Arch.

SEVENTH GRAND DIVISION.

MARSHAL.

Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN,

Will comprise the Twenty-sixth Ward and all visiting Clubs, and take position in Filbert street, west of Broad, right resting on Broad street.

II. The several Grand Divisions will be prepared to move promptly to the positions assigned at 8 o'clock.

III. The First Grand Division will take its position at the head of the column at precisely 8½ o'clock, and be followed by the others in succession, when the whole procession will move over the following

ROUTE:

Up Arch to Nineteenth, down Nineteenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Sixth, down to Walnut, down Walnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Pine, down Pine to Second, up Second to Spruce, up Spruce to Third, up Third to Arch, up Arch to Broad and countermarch on Broad, and then dismiss.

IV. Clubs or associations from abroad designing to participate (and they are cordially invited), will rendezvous on Broad street, below Chesnut, preparatory to being assigned a position in the line.

V. The Chief Marshal has appointed the following aids who will be obeyed and respected accordingly:—

Colonel W. B. MANN,
BARTON H. JENKS,
Major W. A. THARP,
Adjutant H. S. POLLOCK,
Captain JACOB LOUDENSLAGER,
JOSEPH W. BULLOCK,
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
HENRY BUMM,
THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
EDWIN H. FITLER,
WILLIAM H. BARNES,
CONRAD B. ANDRESS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
ROBERT C. TITTERMARY,
BENJAMIN H. BROWN,
HENRY W. GRAY,
C. B. MOUNT,
W. S. STEWART.

SPECIAL AIDS.

Colonel W. A. GRAY,
A. R. FORING,
S. S. LEIDY,
E. T. WALTON,
WASHINGTON KEITH,
A. R. SLOANAKER.

By command of

WILLIAM F. KERN, Chief Marshal.

CANNED PEACHES.—ARCHER & REEVES, No. 45 N. WATER Street, offer for sale a large stock of Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, etc., the celebrated brand of C. S. Fithian & Co. 10-7-3t*

$1300.—A WELL-SECURED FIRST Mortgage for sale. 1. HAYS CARSON, No. 428 LIBRARY St. 10-7-3t*

BONNET OPENING.

THIS DAY.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ LINCOLN, JOHNSON & VICTORY.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

PARADE NOTICE.

All the Loyal Citizens of the above Ward are requested to meet at

SPRING GARDEN HALL,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, 8TH INST.,

AT 7 O'CLOCK,

To take part in the Grand Demonstration as ordered by the City Executive Committee of the National Union Party.

The following named gentlemen have been selected by the Ward Executive Committee to act as Chief and Assistant Marshals on the above occasion:—

JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
CHIEF MARSHAL.

Assistants.

M. L. Johnson, Horace M. Tubbs, John A. McDowell, I. R. Fletcher, Job Fisher, | Robert Dickson, F. R. Gatchell, William C. Claghorn, E. W. Leighton, George I. Young, William H. Buck.

The Chief Marshal has appointed the following gentlemen as his Special Aids:—

Thomas A. Boyd, Esq., George Colkett, Esq., H. C. Oram, Esq., | I. R. Fletcher, Esq., Jacob Bretz, Esq., J. R. Massey, Esq., F. R. Gatchell, Esq.

A full Brass Band will be in attendance; also Torches, Lanterns, Flags, Badges, &c., for the use of all those who wish to participate.

By order of the Ward Executive Committee of National Union Party, Fourteenth Ward.

JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
10-6-3t* CHIEF MARSHAL.

☞ COMPANY F, REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—A Meeting will be held at Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Election of officers and other important business.

By order of W. H. MILLER,
10-6-2t* Acting Captain.

☞ TENTH WARD.

The loyal citizens of the TENTH WARD will meet on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Union League, BROAD and RACE Streets, to make the necessary arrangements for joining the Grand Torchlight Parade to take place on Saturday night.

Citizens intending to join the Cavalcade please notice.

The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL, Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Hon. A. W. BENEDICT, WM. B. PIERCE, Esq.

By order of the National Union Association.

A. H. FRANCISCUS, PRESIDENT.
WM. B. LEEDS, Secretary. 10-6-2t

☞ HALL OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

By invitation of the

UNION LEAGUE,

HON. JOHN W. FORNEY

Will address the public

On FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

AT THE

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

The Ladies are invited to be present. 10-6-2t

☞ RALLY, VETERANS, FOR A TRIP TO CONSHOHOCKEN.

Headquarters 1st Battalion Union Campaign Club, Philadelphia, October 6, 1864.

ORDERS No 4.

I. The members of the Club will assemble, fully equipped, at Headquarters, COMMONWEALTH BUILDINGS, on FRIDAY EVENING, 7th instant, at 6 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of visiting Conshohocken.

II. The Committee on Music and Transportation will see that the necessary arrangements be made with the band and with the railroad company.

By command,
P. C. ELLMAKER, Chief Marshal.

W. A. GRAY,
CHAS. C. KNIGHT, } Special Aids.
JOHN T. FORD,

10-6-2t

TO BUILDERS.

Executive Department, Harrisburg, October 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office until 12 o'clock of TUESDAY, 18th instant, for the execution of the proposed extension of the Capitol Building.

Security to one-fourth of the amount of the work will be required, and each bidder must accompany his proposal with the names of his securities.

Plans of the extension can be seen at this office, where specifications can also be had on application.

Bids must be addressed "Proposals for extension of Capitol."

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.
JAMES P. BARR, Sur. General.
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treas.

10-7-10t

NEW U. S. LOAN.

$40,000,000.

Referring to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury for

PROPOSALS FOR THE

NEW U. S. 5-20 LOAN,

We will include in our bid for the same those of any parties wishing to make application for any part thereof,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

For information apply to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
10-7-3t Philadelphia.

☞ MUSICAL FUND HALL.

BY INVITATION OF THE

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,

DR. WILLIAM ELDER

WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC

On the

ISSUES OF THE DAY,

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,

LOCUST STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.

The ladies are invited to be present. 1t

☞ HON. JOHN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK,

WILL POSITIVELY SPEAK

At the 1t*

CONTINENTAL THEATRE,

THIS EVENING.

☞ FIFTEENTH WARD.

PATRIOTS, AROUSE!

Armed traitors and secret foes are striking at the free institutions of our country.

Freemen, give one night to your country. Come, lend your countenance and influence to support the National Government in its present emergencies.

Let our battle cry be

LINCOLN, UNION, AND VICTORY.

The loyal citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, irrespective of party, favorable to the election of

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON,

and an honorable peace, will assemble at the Ward Headquarters on

SATURDAY, October 8, at 6½ o'clock P. M.,

AT THE

N. W. corner of RIDGE Avenue and COATES Street, to join in the Grand Torchlight Procession.

JOHN J KERSEY,
Chief Marshal.

GEORGE F. GORDON,
ROBERT M. EVANS,
Chief Marshal's Aids. 10-7-2t*

☞ TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

HEADQUARTERS LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB, THIRTY-THIRD and MARKET Streets

PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1864.

ORDERS No. 2.

I. Organized Clubs, on foot or on horses, after forming in their respective Precincts, will assemble at their Headquarters and report through their Assistant Marshals and Cavalcade Orderlies on next SATURDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7 o'clock.

II. The line will be formed at 7 o'clock precisely.

III. Citizens, on foot or on horse, are invited to join the procession; they will report to the Assistant Marshal of their Precincts, or at these Headquarters.

Badges at Lieutenant W. E. Romans' Paper Store, Market street, east of Thirty-seventh street.

By order of

J. C. PAYNTER,
10-7-2t* Chief Marshal.

☞ FIFTH WARD.—A MEETING OF the Union men of the Ward will be held at Good Intent Hall, No. 602 SPRUCE Street, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 7½ P. M. Division Officers are particularly requested to be present.

J. S. ATKINSON, Jr., Secretary.
10-7-3t*

☞ RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF OUR Peace Commissioners!—FIFTH WARD.—Grand Union Demonstration. The Union men of the Ward are earnestly invited to meet on SATURDAY EVENING, 8th instant, at 6½ o'clock, at No. 602 SPRUCE Street, to join in the Great Torch-light Parade. A full band of Music will be in attendance. Equipments furnished to all.

10-7-2t* I. S. ATKINSON, Jr., Secretary.

☞ ATTENTION, SIXTH DIVISION, SECOND WARD!

All the Members of the

NATIONAL UNION PARTY,

and those in favor of the

ELECTION OF LINCOLN AND JOHNSON,

residing in the

SIXTH DIVISION,

will assemble THIS EVENING at the house of WM. ULRICK, S. W. corner FOURTH and CARPENTER, at half-past 7 o'clock, to take action on the

PARADE FOR SATURDAY EVENING.

By order,

E. D. BROOKS, Marshal of Division.
1t* DANE PARKER, Aid.

☞ THE UNION MEN OF THE SIXTH Precinct of the Twelfth Ward will fling to the breeze THIS EVENING, at 6½ o'clock, at the corner of LAWRENCE and BROWN Streets, a splendid Flag. The Hon. Leonard Myers, Captain Colhoun, F. Dutman and S. Boyer Leidy will address the meeting. Come one, come all. 1t*

☞ TENTH WARD.

CONTEST FOR COMMON COUNCIL.

PROBABLE RESULT.

National Union vote for S. J. Creswell	800
Democratic vote do	1000
S. J. Creswell's vote	1800
E. V. Machette's vote	1150
Probable majority for Creswell	350
This calculation is based upon the official vote of last year.	
Official National Union vote	2247
Deducting the National Union vote of	800
That will be polled by Creswell leaves	1447
About the vote it at Machette will get	

Therefore it is evident that if the Democratic vote is given to S. J. Creswell he will be elected; but if he is not voted, then E. V. Machette will be elected, for it is impossible for the Democratic party to poll over 1100 votes in this ward. Again:—The Democrats feel a strong interest with us that the ward should be properly represented, and as to eye have made no nomination for Common Council we confidently expect their vote. 10-7-3t*

☞ GOD AND OUR COUNTRY'S Rights.—The National Union Associations of the various wards, the Union Campaign Club, Republican Invincibles, the Union League, and all other organized bodies of loyal citizens of this city and our neighboring towns, friends of the honest and patriotic LINCOLN and JOHNSON, are invited to join in the GRAND UNION MEETING and TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION on SATURDAY EVENING, the 8th of October, 1864. Let all come with their Banners, Transparencies, their Lanterns, and their Torches.

By order of the National Union City Executive Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
10-5-6t Chairman Committee on Meetings.

☞ TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FIFTH WARD.—Fellow-citizens:—A meeting of the citizens of the Ward, without distinction of party, has framed the following ticket, which is now presented for your suffrages, with the confident belief that you will find it every way worthy of your support. It has been selected irrespective of party, and solely with an eye to fitness and qualifications, and therefore cannot be regarded in any sense as a partisan ticket. It has originated in a desire of men of all persuasions to prevent the election of ignorant, incompetent, and corrupt men to offices of honor and trust. The candidates here named are all persons of education, familiarity with legal forms and the modes of public business, and thoroughly honest and reliable. This character they have earned for themselves in their previous pursuits in life, and we feel certain that they should they be honored with an election at this time to the positions for which they have been named, they will reflect lasting credit upon the citizens of the Fifth Ward.

We appeal to you, then, men of the Fifth Ward, to lay aside for this once all partisan predilections so far as the choice of your local officers is concerned, and agree harmoniously to rally for one effort to elect good men to office. Should this effort be successful it must exercise a powerful influence hereafter in warning all parties of the necessity of exercising more circumspection in making their local nominations. In conclusion we respectfully ask your suffrages, fellow-citizens, for the subjoined Independent ticket.

By order of the Independent Executive Committee.

E. P. KING, Chairman.

INDEPENDENT WARD TICKET.

ALDERMEN.
JAMES McCAHEN.
A. WILSON HENSZEY.

CONSTABLES.
WILLIAM CLARK,
B. H. PAUL.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
S. TUSTIN ELDRIDGE, for one year.
COLLINS WEST, for two years.
E. J. KENNEY,
JOHN CASSIN, } For three years.
DR. J. R. ANGNEY,

9-3t-1f

☞ MERCANTILE UNION CLUB.

Persons desirous of enrolling their names as MEMBERS OF THE CLUB will find Lists open with

A. H. FULLER, No. 39 N. Third street.
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, No. 729 Market street.
E. T. STEEL, No. 4 N. Second street.
M. R. HARRIS, No. 458 Market street.
E. H. HUNT, No. 241 Chesnut street.

By order of the Executive Committee.

C. J. HOFFMAN, President.
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary. 10-6-3t

☞ FREE LECTURE.

PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES,

The able and eloquent Lecturer on Electrical Science,

Having demonstrated last evening, to a large and appreciative audience, the curability of disease by means of Electricity,

WILL LECTURE AGAIN

THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,

At the Rooms of the Electrical Institute,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET.

The diseased of all classes are particularly invited to attend, and learn personally how all diseased conditions can be cured by means of Electricity. 1t*

☞ ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 19 NINTH Street, above Chestnut.

10-7-3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TENTH WARD.

Independent Candidate for Common Council,

10-6-7t*] SAMUEL J. CRESWELL.

RALLY, UNION MEN, RALLY!

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Turn out in your might,
Turn out for the right,

IN THE

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION,

AT 7 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY EVENING,

OCTOBER 8, 1864.

The members of the Fourteenth Ward National Union Club, and the loyal citizens of the Fourteenth Ward desiring to parade with this organization, are cordially invited to meet at the

HALL OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB,

BROWN, BELOW TWELFTH STREET,

To participate in the Grand Union parade.

A BAND OF MUSIC WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, and Transparencies, Torches, Flags, &c., will be ready for

1000 MEN.

LET ALL COME THAT CAN.

There will be a Chief Marshal and twelve Marshals, most of them men of great military experience.

FREDERICK A. VAN CLEVE,
10-5-3t* CHIEF MARSHAL.

☞ GRAND GATHERING OF

PATRIOTS.

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, ONE COUNTRY.

The Stars and Stripes for All the Land.

MAINE,
VERMONT,
MOBILE,
ATLANTA,
SHENANDOAH.

All friends of

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON;

All gallant Veterans who have fought for our

GLORIOUS UNION;

All who love and honor our

BRAVE SOLDIERS;

All who are determined that the

MAJORITY SHALL RULE;

All who would negotiate an honorable peace, with

GRANT,
SHERM

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers this Morning.

RICHMOND.

From the Times.

The Richmond papers, which were suspended last week, during the panic caused by the movements of Grant, resumed publication on Monday, and we have copies of the *Examiner* of that day's and Tuesday's issues, from which we this morning give extracts. The Rebels admit their successive repulses in the strongest terms upon our lines on the north bank of the river on Friday last, but claim success and nine hundred prisoners as the result of the same day's operations on our left. In its news columns the *Examiner* talks quite stoutly and falsely; but in the editorial, intended to affect the Rebel authorities, it speaks with a proper amount of fear, and we have no doubt quite truthfully. The *Examiner* cries out, and reiterates:—

"Let troops be brought to Virginia without delay from anywhere. The safety of our lines cannot fairly be left to Lee's present army, which has to great a lead on it already. An accession to our forces from some quarter is the sore need of the hour—the hour of final trial, which is close at hand. That some new divisions of good troops should instantly be brought to Richmond, and that its vast population of negro women and children, who eat up everything, should be sent forthwith away, are the evident and pressing wants of the occasion."

This indicates about as high a state of mental excitement as it is possible for a sane mind to be in. It is difficult, however, to tell where Lee is to get a sufficient body of reinforcements. The *Examiner* says they must be brought "from anywhere," but we don't know what portion of the Southern Confederacy that is.

COLD COMFORT.

From the Tribune.

It is almost too bad to expose the humbug of the loud crowing of the Democratic papers over the election the other day in Connecticut. They were in such distressful need of something in way of a tonic before going into the Pennsylvania contest, that we are half disposed to let them pass unquestioned with this poor comfort. But still, something is due to truth, and for the sake of truth we state—what very few people remember—that at this season about half the towns in Connecticut hold elections for Selectmen and smaller town officers; that the result, so far as reported in the local papers (we take papers of both parties) is—shall we confess it?—a Democratic gain of *three* towns!

Derby has gone Democratic—a gain; Bridgeport, for years the very citadel of Democracy, but recently Union by about 100 majority, has gone Democratic—another gain; Andover, which gave us five majority last spring, is now Democratic—still another gain. We believe the *World* manages to figure out one more as a gain, making four towns in all. Over this, in a stunning double-leaded article, the *World* tries the game it practised in the case of Maine, when it boasted of having made immense gains in every county but two, and cut down the Union majority by more than 5000.

That story was made to affect a ratification meeting, this about Connecticut to work upon the elections next week. One was a lie direct; the other of the *suppressio veri* sort, for the *World* omits the important fact, that while its party has gained three towns, the Unionists have gained *nine*, viz:—South Windsor, Suffield, North Brenford, Hebron, North Haven, New Milford, Barkhamsteed, Redding and Woodbury (and we believe Portland also). The fallest list we can find gives 69 Union to 49 Democratic towns.

The *World* prints the Democratic, but not the Union list. Is this fair, when pretending to enlighten the people? That there have been Democratic gains in some few places we do not doubt; that there have been more important Union gains in other places the *World* knows, but conceals; that the relative strength of parties in Connecticut is practically unchanged every sensible reader will admit—the vital issues of November are not settled, nor even affected, by a merely local canvass for town officers.

Another Democratic paper sings a song of rejoicing over Delaware, where an election for Judges and Inspectors of Election was held last week. There was very little interest taken (so says the Associated Press despatch) by the Union men, who carried only the city of Wilmington. The Democrats claim a majority of 1408 in the State—in 1860 they had 8409. The "great victory" in a State so inveterately Democratic, is not much to boast of; indeed, if the State should throw her three votes for McClellan, we doubt if anybody would be much astonished. For our own part, we admit that the Democrats have carried Delaware; also, that it is quite possible that they may carry it again; and also, further, that they could not well avoid carrying it, when the other party refused to make a contest.

If rejoicings over such "victories" does them good, let them indulge their joy, but common fairness requires that in setting forth the result of an election, one should publish the figures for both sides, accompanied by such facts as may give the reader a proper understanding of the case. This we endeavor to do—this the Democratic papers generally avoid with scrupulous care.

THE LOGIC OF THE PAST.

From the Times.

Let those who are inclined to be despondent always recall the great deeds our heroic armies *have* done in this war, and from those forecast our perfect success in achieving those things that yet remain to be done. The enemy are now harping that we can never take Richmond; but have they not in past times harped loudly that we could never take Vicksburg, that we could never take Atlanta, that we could never take Chattanooga, that we could never take Memphis or Columbus, that we could never take Donelson or Nashville, that we could never take Bowling Green or Mill Springs, that we could never take or keep New Orleans, that we could never take Fort Morgan, and many a score of other cities and strongholds?

As all these, one after another, have fallen, so in due time will Richmond, Charleston, Wilmington, Augusta, and Columbia fall. As the Mississippi, the Arkansas, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, and the Potomac are now dominated by our army, so in due time will we dominate the Alabama, and the Savannah, and the Roanoke. As the State of Tennessee, and one-half of Georgia, and the greater part of the Mississippi valley, are now our original, so in like manner will we yet conquer all Virginia, and the Carolinas, and the whole of the Atlantic seaboard.

Just now, the Rebels are proclaiming that the great army of Lee can neither be forced from its position nor whipped behind its intrenchments; but how long is it since we heard the same thing declared as loudly about the great army of Joe Johnston, and about other great armies which will never fight again on this side of Hades? Only a few weeks ago it was proclaimed beyond our power to whip or drive the army of Early, so strongly was it posted, and so many impregnable positions there were to which it could fall back, one after the other. The ghost of Early's army now haunts the outermost verge of the world, terrifying not us, but itself terrified at its own skeleton-like aspect. *Nic transit.*

INTERESTING LETTER FROM A REBEL OFFICER TO HIS WIFE.

How Fort Gaines was Surrendered—Colonel Anderson's Statement.

The following letter appears in the Mobile *Register* of September 22:—

MILITARY PRISON, NEW ORLEANS, August 18, 1864.—Dear Wife:— * * * * I was compelled to surrender Fort Gaines through feelings of mercy for my officers and men, who earnestly appealed to me. The position was utterly untenable, the fleet having passed, and an overwhelming force besieging by land, the only three guns which I could have responded with the fleet disabled, my picket line driven back to the last notch, the ditches and parapets swept from every direction by the enemy's shot and shell, no safe shelter in the miserable apology for a fortification, two sick men having been killed in what was considered the best casemate, threatened with a tremendous conflagration from the buildings within, and the magazines in great danger of being blown up, and all hope of escape, or of accomplishing the slightest good by holding out, gone. I did not consider Mobile in danger, for the enemy had evidently not come prepared for any thing except to gain the harbor for a safe anchorage, and as a preliminary step towards further operations in the fall. As soon as the fleet ran in, Colonel Williams retreated with his command, and therein acted more sensibly than any of us. The whole line ought to have been prepared for the same thing.

Under those circumstances my command was seized with the appalling conviction that our case was hopeless, and seemed paralyzed with the prospect of certain and useless destruction. I realized all these horrors of the situation, but said nothing, and continued diligently to make the necessary dispositions and give encouragement, being resolved on making the best fight that was possible. When, however, the officers came to me after midnight while I was hard at work, and expressed themselves so decidedly in favor of surrender, and assured me that their men concurred with them, I saw at once that nothing more could be done. You may imagine with what crushing humiliation this conclusion came upon me, for as yet I had only sixteen or seventeen men killed and wounded, and knew that it was expected of me to do something for the reputation and honor of the flag.

I expected to be ostracised; and as I could not maintain the etiquette of the military code without sacrificing too much selfishness, nothing was left me but to consult the great natural and moral law, which prompted me to do exactly as I did. I might have got out of the scrape more dignified to be relieved, but I thought that would only make matters worse, for had any other officer, even General Page himself attempted to fight that fort another hour, I feel satisfied that there would have been anarchy and a really disgraceful surrender at last.

I see it has been stated that I acted contrary to the express orders of General Page. This is not true. I previously intimated to him my condition, and that I would soon have to succumb, but he only charged me to do the best I could. He knew quite well that the fort could not hold out or make a fight, and that the time for orders from him had passed. I am also blamed for not answering his signals. My reason for this is, that negotiations were then pending under flag of truce, and therefore I had no right to communicate. As regards my not consulting him about the surrender, I was cut off and surrounded, and could only act on my own responsibility. Besides this, Captains Smith and Thom had visited Fort Gaines only the night previous, and foreseeing the inevitable result, they said that the General left the matter entirely with me.

General Page also came over while I was at the fleet, and learning the whole state of affairs, why did he not assume command and illustrate, just for one day, the mad, furious, and unavailing desperation of making a human slaughter-pen of Fort Gaines? Instead of this, however, he returned immediately, thus avoiding any implication, which, for his sake, is exactly what I desired, as I entertained the highest possible regard for General Page, and felt conscientiously that I was doing the best that could be done under the circumstances. I regret exceedingly to say, in fact, that the General had not as much charity for me.

As for other calumnies so liberally bestowed upon me, I shall not trouble myself to refute them. I am heartily sustained by my whole command in the course I pursued, who alone could fully appreciate the circumstances of our position, and hence I confidently expect to be sustained by the fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, and little children represented in the command.

Rest assured that it will come right after a while. Meantime do not suffer yourself to be annoyed by what you may hear derogatory to me.

You cannot conceive the curious and absurdly false rumors about us that are in circulation even amongst the Southern sympathizers here, such for instance as "that I am a Baltimore Plug-Ugly and sold Fort Gaines, and that numbers of us are taking the oath of allegiance to the United States," &c. Our friends here are rapidly arriving at the truth, however, and the ladies, who are still fondly devoted to our cause, are vying with each other in doing us honor and kindness, though we are not permitted to look down upon their fair faces. The Federals will not allow us to do so, because they say they cannot control the ladies. Verily, a more loyal people to the South cannot be found.

I will write you in my next of my condition here, which is anything but pleasant. I am quite well at present. My love to all.

Affectionately, your husband,

C. D. ANDERSON.

FORREST'S RAID IN TENNESSEE.

Rebels Again Attack Athens.

THEY ARE DEFEATED.

The Condition of the Railroads.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NASHVILLE, October 4.—The latest in reference to Forrest is up to 8 o'clock last evening. He was then reported west of the Tennessee and Alabama railroad, moving towards Florence and Muscle Shoals, apparently with the intention of making his way out of the district across the Tennessee.

A part of his force is reported moving on the Northwestern railroad. The river is rising, and it is hoped the enemy will be unable to cross and make their escape.

On Saturday and Sunday the enemy were operating on the railroad in the vicinity of Columbia, and succeeded in capturing five blockhouses and their garrisons south of Spring Hill, and burning three bridges over Carter's creek, and the Government saw-mill at Carter's station.

On Sunday afternoon an attack was made on our pickets near Columbia, and after several hours' skirmishing the enemy retired towards Mount Pleasant.

Heavy artillery firing was heard south of Pulaski, on Sunday evening, supposed to be an engagement between General Saxton's Cavalry and a portion of Forrest's command under Buford. At daylight on Sunday morning Buford attacked Athens, which place had been reoccupied by our forces since its surrender by Colonel Campbell. They shelled it for two hours, and then demanded a surrender. Lieutenant Colonel Wade, 73d Indiana, commanding, replied that he did not propose wetting his feet in crossing Muscle Shoals, and could not surrender.

The fight continued for some time, when the enemy were handsomely repulsed with heavy loss, and retreated towards the Tennessee. No casualties of the fight are reported. Columbia and Pulaski are safe. The wires are working to Pulaski, and will be in operation to Athens to-day. Colonel Doolittle, 18th Michigan, with part of his regiment, who were sent to reinforce Athens during the first attack, were reported captured.

Guerillas and detachments of the enemy are reported at various points, plundering citizens, &c.

Two trains on the Louisville railroad are reported captured by guerillas last night, near Bonnieville Junction.

The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad is safe, and trains are running regularly.

The Nashville *Times* of last evening says:—

On Tuesday last, Colonel Murphy's 2d Tennessee Mounted Infantry, encounce ed Colonel Biffle's band of guerillas at Noblesville, Perry county, and drove them to Bardstown. On Wednesday Biffle's band reinforced by 600 men, and attacked our forces at Beaver Dam. The Rebels were repulsed; but Colonel Murphy finding his forces outnumbered, fell back to Buck river, and finding the fords all occupied by the enemy, made a charge, cut his way through at a place called Nigger's ford, and escaped. His loss was Lieutenant Barret killed, and about twenty men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was about eighty. One corps of Hood's army is reported on this side of the Chattahoochee, marching up-river.

A despatch at noon to-day, from Columbus, says:—Forrest, when last heard from, was on the main road to Florence, below Mount Pleasant.

General Thomas F. Meagher is in this city, awaiting orders from General Sherman.

Major General Thomas arrived in the city yesterday, and took rooms at the St. Cloud Hotel.

The 190th Ohio, one year regiment, has arrived from home, and is on duty here.

—The people of Detroit are much delighted at the safe arrival at that port of the first vessel of the direct Liverpool line.

—Ten thousand muskets were shipped from the Springfield Armory last Monday, for Washington, and three hundred and twenty thousand remain, subject to the order of the Government.

—Professor Agassiz proposes to give a course of lectures on Fridays, beginning October 14, at the Museum in Cambridge, on the "Natural History of Domesticated Animals." All farmers and dairymen will be admitted free.

—There are 101,000 Odd Fellows in the United States.

—Mosby, the noted guerilla, sent word to his men that he would not soon rejoin them, and that a Major White would command them.

—General Yorke (Rebel), who lost an arm in the battle of the Opequan, died at Harrisonburg on Monday. General Lomax (Rebel), who was wounded in the same fight, was lying very low at Staunton on Saturday.

—New Haven is building a ten thousand dollar school-house for colored children.

—Citizens of Harrisonburg state that when Early passed through that place his army was completely demoralized. Longstreet is trying to moralize it, and the Richmond papers are moralizing upon Early's defeat.

—A reporter's pew has been established in a fashionable London church. We are afraid it will not be occupied much.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM G. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 7, 1864,
The performances will commence with the Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Tony Lumpkin.....Mr. William Warren
Miss Hardcastle.....Miss Josie Warren
Mr. Marlowe.....Mr. Charles Barron
Mrs. Hardcastle.....Miss Emily Mithgar
To conclude with LIVE ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, second Family Matinee, when the SEA OF ICE will be presented by special request, at reduced prices.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE:—
VESTVALI—BEL DEMONIO.
First Nights of the Great Lyric Artist.
VESTVALI.
MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING,
With new Scenery, Costumes, &c.,
Procrustes's Sensational Drama of
BEL DEMONIO.
.....VESTVALI.
In which she will sing
"YOU ARE THE STAR," and "BRAVE MARINO."
For particulars of Scenery, Incidents, &c., see Bills.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

CHESNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE.—No. 1,311 CHESNUT Street.
ALLISON & DINCKEN.....Proprietors.
MORAN'S MINSTRELS
in an elegant
MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
EVERY EVENING.
Commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents. Box Office open from 10 to 2. 10-1-tf

CHRIST REJECTED.
The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy.
Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

THE GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT commenced for the Championship of the State of Pennsylvania at SANSOM STREET HALL, on MONDAY, October 3, 1864, and terminates MONDAY, October 10, 1864. AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXHIBITIONS. Play to commence at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. Each game is to be 300 Points, Carom. Push shots debarred. The following names are the Competitors for the Championship and Prizes:—V. Estephe, C. Bird, J. W. Montgomery, Robert T. Ryall, E. H. Nolms, H. W. Howes, J. Fenner, and E. J. Plunkett. Messrs. KAVANAGH, FERLAN, GOLDTHWAITE, and other prominent players are expected to be present. Single Admission, 50 cents. Season Tickets secured seats, $5. For sale at the principal Billiard Rooms and Hotels.
VICTOR ESTEPHE, A. W. MONTGOMERY, and R. T. RYALL, Committee of Arrangements.
ORDER OF PLAYING.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON—Howes and Ryall; Montgomery and Nolms. EVENING—Estephe and Palmer; Bird and Plunkett.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON—Howes and Palmer; Montgomery and Plunkett. EVENING—Estephe and Ryall; Bird and Nolms.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Bird and Ryall; Estephe and Nolms. EVENING—Howes and Plunkett; Montgomery and Palmer.
MONDAY AFTERNOON—Howes and Nolms; Montgomery and Ryall. EVENING—Estephe and Plunkett; Bird and Palmer. 10-6-4t

WEBSTER'S
UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.
Thoroughly Revised and Much Enlarged.
OVER 3000 FINE ENGRAVINGS.
10,000 WORDS and MEANINGS not found in other Dictionaries.
Over thirty able American and European scholars employed upon this revision, and thirty years of labor expended upon it.
Among the collaborators are Dr. Mahn, of Berlin; Professors Porter, Dana, Whitney, Hadley, Lyman, Gibbs, and Thacher; Capt. Craighill, of West Point Military Academy; Judge J. G. Perkins; Professor Stiles; A. L. Holley, Esq., &c. &c.
Several tables of great value, one of them of fifty quarto pages, Explanatory and Pronouncing, of names in Scripture or persons and places pseudonymous, &c. &c., as Amadon, Acadia, Albany, Regency, Mother Cary, Mason and Dixon's Line, Mr. Micawber, &c.
Containing one fifth or one fourth more matter than any former edition.
From new electrotype plates and the Riverside Press.
In One Vol. of 1840 Royal Quarto Pages.
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Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Massachusetts, and
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. 10-6-2t

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN HIS
FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 10,
Consisting of
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
BONNET TAFFETAS,
COLORED TAFFETAS,
And POULT DE SOIES,
VELOUR OTTOMAN SILKS,
In all the NEW COLORS, with a well assorted Stock of
WOOLLEN AND SILK
AND
WORSTED FABRICS.
J. M. H. takes pleasure in stating to the RETAIL TRADE that he has been fortunate in landing his importations at this date, when the cost is THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. LESS than at which a large portion of Foreign Goods have been put upon the market this season. All of which will be sold as low or lower than the same goods can be bought elsewhere. 10-7 6t

SCOTCH NURSERY DIAPER
FROM AUCTION,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET
10-7-3t Above Willow.

HAMILTON, PACIFIC AND AMERICAN
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
FROM AUCTION,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10-7-3t Above Willow.

CARPETINGS.
PRICES REDUCED.
Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates,
FOR CASH.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Comprising the largest and richest display yet offered at retail,
AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.
FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.
We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock a Modern-gitted
DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.
J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9-28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF
JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,
No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,
Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of
DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,
IN THE CITY.
We have just Opened
1000 Pieces SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY,
500 Pieces MERINOES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,
REP AND FIGURED.
200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,
Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.
150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,
Plain and Figured.
100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,
Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple
DRESS GOODS.
9-21-1m

WM. LONNERSTADTER,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
DEALER IN
HOSIERY, LACES, & FANCY GOODS,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Second door above Arch,
10-1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICES
OF
DRY GOODS.
JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, White GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPPERDAMTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer
RARE BARGAINS.
10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

M. A. JONES
CELEBRATED
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!
EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS,
FREE OF CHARGE.
SOLD ONLY AT
No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,
(Over Partridge's Gumming Store.)
NONE GENUINE UNLESS
OUR NAME AND NUMBER
IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.
EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.
OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail to give respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $12. Usual price $16.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $14. Usual price $18.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
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SMITH & JACOBS,
10-7-4m No. 1220 CHESNUT Street.

MERINOES, POPLINS.
Repps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS.
Repellant Clothe,
Glover, Linens, and White Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4 tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
9-24-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

THE PLACE TO BUY
LINEN GOODS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Have always in stock a full line of
SCOTCH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
IRISH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS, extra heavy.
TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
AND DOYLIES.
SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.
Liberal inducements to Hotels, Boarding Schools, and purchasers of large lots. 9-27-mwf 1m

NEW MOURNING STORE.
FALL STOCK.
An Elegant Assortment
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,
AND
MOURNING MILLINERY.
THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
No. 936 CHESNUT STREET.

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LACES
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.

AT AND UNDER
THE GOLD STANDARD.
NOW OPEN.
A Full Assortment of Fall and Winter
CLOAKS,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
These Goods being mostly purchased FOR and payable IN GOLD, in no case will the price charged exceed the Gold Standard.—no matter what point the latter declines to. We protect ourselves from loss by daily purchasing Gold to the amount of our sales.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE PARIS MANTILLA,
CLOAK, AND FUR EMPORIUM,
9-6-3t No. 930 CHESNUT STREET.

AT AND UNDER
THE GOLD STANDARD.
NOW OPEN.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE FURS,
OF
European and Domestic Origin,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
The Goods being mostly purchased FOR and payable IN GOLD, in no case will the price charged exceed the Gold Standard.—no matter what point the latter declines to. We protect ourselves from loss by daily purchasing Gold to the amount of our sales.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE PARIS MANTILLA,
CLOAK, AND FUR EMPORIUM,
10-5-1 No. 930 CHESNUT STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 826 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE.
Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.
VERY LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. EARTHENWARE,
In open lots suitable for city and country retail storekeepers,
On Tuesday morning,
At 10 o'clock, at Mackey's auction rooms, No. 826 Market street.
FLINT GLASSWARE.
Also, a fine assortment of tumblers, nappies, dishes, bowls, and other glassware.
KEROSENE LAMP BURNERS.
60 dozen lamp burners, 0, 1, and 2.
Purchasers for the country can get their goods carefully packed at the auction rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1864.
Will be sold, at public auction, at the Medical storekeeper's Depot, on the F and EIGHTEENTH Streets, in this city, on
WEDNESDAY, October 12, 1864,
A QUANTITY OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE,
Consisting of Iron Bedsteads, Hair Pillows, Sheets, Blankets, Stoves, Chairs, Knives, Forks, Spoons, empty Boxes, &c. &c.
These articles have been condemned as unfit for hospital use.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Major-General Augur
C. SUTHERLAND,
10-7-4t Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor, Depot of Washington.

BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM Streets.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.,
On Saturday morning next,
At 10 o'clock, comprising about
SIXTY HORSES.
Full descriptions at sale.
Also, a large collection of desirable new and second-hand carriages, light wagons &c., with which the sale will commence.
Also, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, whips, covers, halters, &c.
No postponement on account of the weather.
Sale of horses, &c., on Wednesday next.
Third annual sale of blooded stock October 19.
Carriages and harness at private sale.
It ALFRED M. HERKNESS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MULES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Corrals, near the Observatory in the City of Washington, on WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1864, a lot of
MULES,
condemned as unfit for public service.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
10-7-12t Depot of Washington, D. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE Brigade, 1st Division Pennsylvania Militia, PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1864.
Members of the Reserve Brigade who have not received pay for service during the riots in the county of Schuylkill, in May, 1862, will call at the Armory of the 1st Regiment, on RIDGE Street, near Race, on THURSDAY or FRIDAY of the current week, between the hours of 3 and 9 o'clock P. M.
Commanders of companies will notice the above, and issue orders accordingly.
10-6-2t* JOHN E. ADDICKS, Paymaster.

BIRNEY'S ZOUAVES.—HEADQUARTERS, No. 535 CHESNUT Street, below Sixth. This Regiment will be organized as Sharpshooters, and will be under the command of Major J. C. Briscoe, a member of Major-General Birney's Staff, who has received authority from the General and State Governments to recruit the organization.
BIGHEST CASH GOVERNMENT, CITY, AND WARD BOUNTIES
Paid immediately on the mustering of any man into the regiment, at the headquarters, No. 535 CHESNUT Street.

COMMITTEE.	
George J. Richardson,	Colonel Wetherill Lee,
Hon. William Millward,	D. S. Wistebrenner,
O. W. Davis,	John W. Everman,
John Thornley,	C. F. Schoner,
Jos. F. Tobias,	H. W. Arnold,
Benjamin Bullock,	Alfred Adcock. 9-27-12t

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA Militia, Quartermaster-General's Office, HARRISBURG, Pa., October 3, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder (in accordance with act of Assembly, approved August 22, 1864, Section 9), at the State Arsenal, Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, commencing at 10 A. M., the following unserviceable ordnance and materials, the property of the State of Pennsylvania:—
Ten 6-pounder Brass Cannon, casting French, date 1766 to 1794; weight about 5400 pounds.
Eight 6-pounders Iron Cannon, casting of 1836 and 1837; weight about 6000 pounds.
One 24-pounder Iron Cannon, weight about 1500 pounds.
794 Gun Barrels (old casting), weight about 3300 pounds.
4 Gun carriage Axles, weight about 466 pounds.
do Tires, do 1900 pounds.
do Hub-rings, do 261 pounds.
do Strap-iron, do 211 pounds.
Scrap iron, weight about 7402 pounds.
The above will be sold in lots for cash.
Payments to be made in national or State currency of solvent banks, and the articles purchased must be removed with but little delay, and will be at buyer's risk until removal.
10-4-1w10-6 JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Quartermaster-General of Penna.

EDUCATIONAL.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1841. Incorporated 1855.
Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.
Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING,
In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.
Commercial Calculations,
Business forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING,
By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.
STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,
And received at any time.
Evening sessions after September 15th.
CATALOGUES,
Containing terms, students' names (371 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.
9-9-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—CONVENIENT three-story brick Dwelling, with back Buildings, situate on Twentieth, near Race street. Possession immediately. Price $5,000; clear one-half can remain on mortgage. C. F. FOLWELL & SONS, 421 No. 32 N. FIFTH Street.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR which a liberal rent will be paid. Address "H," 10-6 3t* No. 2748 THIRD Street, Room No. 26.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut streets. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-6

ESTATE OF ANDREW COMSTOCK, M.D., deceased.
Letters Testamentary upon the estate of ANDREW COMSTOCK, M.D., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, without delay, to J. SMITH HARRIS, Executor, No. 131 S. FOURTH Street. Or to his Attorney, DAVID M. HARBLETON, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. 9-15-12t

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1864.
A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Banking House on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, 1864; and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary, as a premium.
By order of the Board of Directors.
9-29-13t* W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared their Third Monthly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (Twenty Cents per Share) on the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, October 10, free of State Tax. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, October 4, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 10th. JOHN F. GRANT,
10-4-1t Secretary and Treasurer.

THE KENSINGTON BANK IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., to decide on the expediency of converting the Bank into a National Association, agreeably to an act of Congress approved June 3, 1864, and take such other action as may be necessary. By order of the Board of Directors.
9-28-10t C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BRIGGS OIL COMPANY, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have declared the fourth monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 5th instant.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant. [10-1 6t] CHARLES A. DUY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 1609 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

FOURTH EDITION

Latest Army News.

OUR TROOPS INTRENCHING.

THEIR POSITION IMPREGNABLE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—The mail boat *Daniel Webster*, from City Point, reports an unusual quietude at the front, so far as the burning of powder is concerned.

During Wednesday night and up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the *Webster* left City Point, the discharge of a single gun had not been heard there.

Our troops are not idle, however, and on the advance lines are yet busy making the newly gained positions impregnable.

Two female refugees arrived here to-day from Columbia, South Carolina, one of whom had three hundred and thirty-five pounds in English exchange on her person.

The Canvass in Schuylkill County.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, October 7.—Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, addressed a large meeting at Minersville last night. This district before was intensely Democratic. To-night, L. Bartholomew, Judge Shannon, and others speak at St. Clair and Mahanoy City. Five thousand people are expected at St. Clair. There is an intense excitement in Schuylkill county.

Burning of Bridges by the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—It is ascertained that the bridge over the Gasconade river, twenty-eight miles this side of Osage, has been burned by the Rebels. Cole creek bridge has also been destroyed, with thirty cars and twenty locomotives.

Wheeler's Men on Short Rations.

CAIRO, October 6.—A prisoner reports that Wheeler sent his wagons to Corinth for provisions, and that Forrest sent them back empty.

Wheeler's men are suffering for want of food. He also states that when intelligence of this state of affairs reached Forrest, he ordered all the cattle under a year old to be sent there for beef.

The Rebels believe Montgomery, Alabama, to be in great danger.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 7.—Flour—sales of 1500 bbls at previous rates. Wheat firm and advancing; sales of 1000 bush. white, at $1 90@1 95; and 500 bush. red at $2 10@2 15. Corn dull, and very heavy; white, $1 20@1 28. Whisky dull—$1 36@1 44.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Flour—advanced 25c. Sales of 11000 bbls. at $7 75@8 10 for State, $9 35@11 95 for Ohio, and $10 25@12 10 for Southern. Wheat advanced 2c; sales unimportant. Corn advanced 2@3c, heat ening. Pork 25c better; sales of 2000 bbls. at $31 for mess. Lard firm at 18@21c. Whisky declined 1c; sales unimportant.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOMICIDE CASES.—COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS.—In the case of Barbara Haffner, charged with infanticide, the Commonwealth having failed to prove the charge, the District Attorney abandoned the case, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The case of Henry O'Neill, indicted for the murder of Henry Force on the 4th of July last, was this morning called for trial.

The prisoner had employed no counsel, and the Court having assigned John O'Byrne, Esq., to conduct his defense, that gentleman made a motion for a postponement of the trial, to allow time for conference with his client and for preparation. This motion was granted, and the case postponed till the second Monday in November. The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 7.

General Banks.

General Banks was at the War Department this morning. It is considered certain that he will return to New Orleans.

The New Loan.

It is expected that the Government loan will go off at over two per cent. premium. Eminent financiers say that it could have been placed at four per cent. premium a month later.

Political.

Private advices from Ohio and Pennsylvania state that it is certain the Republicans will make large gains in next week's elections.

Mexican Consul.

This Government continues its official relations with the Liberal or Constitutional Government of Mexico, and the President has recently recognized Jose Solero Prieto as Consul of that Republic, at the port of San Francisco.

Naval Captures.

It appears from an official statement received at the Navy Department to-day that the North Atlantic blockading squadron has, from August 1, 1863, to October 1 of the present year, captured or destroyed fifty vessels. Most of these were first-class blockade-runners.

Army of the Potomac.

The intelligence received from the Army of the Potomac is that unusual quiet prevailed during Wednesday night, and yesterday morning up to 10 o'clock, when the mail-boat left City Point.

Our forces on the South side are within sound and sight of the railroad, and in a strong position, capable, it is said, of resisting any Rebel assault. It appears that the enemy are not using that railroad to any considerable extent.

Mosby About Again.

Positive information has been received by the Alexandria (Va.) *Journal* that Mosby has so far recovered from his recent wound as to be able to again take the saddle. It says:—"Certain it is that he is once more in command, and it may not be many days before there will be a renewal of the guerilla depredations in the adjoining counties."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFAIR.—This morning, a young colored man named Samuel Harris was before Alderman Allen, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, having been arrested upon the charge of stabbing another negro. The two got into a fight, which was the result of the cutting. Harris was sent below.

DEFACING POLITICAL BILLS.—Edward J. Beahe was arrested at Frankford yesterday upon the charge of tearing and defacing political posters. The accused is a very ignorant young man. Not being able to read, he would call upon passers-by to inform him whether the poster was for the National Union or the Democratic candidates. If for the former they would be ripped down with an oath. He was caught in the act by a police officer and collared. This morning he took passage to Moyamensing.

RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT.—Private Leander K. Dease, of Captain Stroad's Cavalry, of Philadelphia, was shot through the head with a ball, and in several parts of the body with buckshot, and instantly killed, near the house of Jacob Miller, in Price township, Monroe county, Pa. A squad of men, he being one of them, had gone out as a guard to the person who was to serve notices upon the drafted men of that township, and while riding along the road they were fired upon from the bushes, with the result above named. Miller and a man named Secoe were arrested by the comrades of deceased, and brought to this city. Dease was a highly respectable young man, and a resident of Philadelphia. The prisoners are still in the custody of the military authorities and will probably be tried by a court-martial.

A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—An individual calling himself Charles Foster has been going round the boarding-houses lately, and stealing everything he could conveniently carry off. A number of coats and silk dresses have disappeared rather mysteriously at places where he was stopping. He was finally arrested upon the charge of taking a silk dress, which was recovered at a pawn office, and traced to Foster. He had a hearing, and was identified by several boarding-house keepers. He will have a further hearing on the 14th inst., at the Eleventh Ward Station House.

A SOLDIER FLEECED.—This morning Rachel Warten, Elizabeth Dorrance, Mary A. Robertson and Mary Hacker, all as black as a cloudy night, were before Alderman Carter, charged with robbing one of Uncle Sam's colored volunteers of $130. The soldier visited the females, who resided in Bedford street, below Seventh, and while in that place his attention was engaged by one of the parties, while the other filled his pockets. The young man appeared to be ashamed of the company he had been in, as he refused to give his name to the Alderman. Only $10 of the money was recovered. The accused were sent to prison.

OIL WORKS ON FIRE.—Shortly after 8 o'clock, this morning, the oil works belonging to Messrs. Logan & Lloyd, situated at the corner of Washington avenue and Twentieth street, were discovered to be on fire. The greatest consternation prevailed on account of the close proximity of these oil refining works to Messrs. Richardson & Overman's gun and pistol manufactory, who at the present time are executing a large contract for the Government.

These oil works occupy a space of ground of over four hundred feet, running parallel with Washington avenue, over which the Baltimore and Wilmington trains are continually passing, and in the event of any explosion having taken place, the whole track must have been destroyed, from the immense quantity of oil stowed in barrels ready for exportation, besides numerous wells of crude spirits; and also an immense boiler holding 20,000 gallons. The main building consisted of engine house, counting-houses, and stabling, at the back of which are the retorts, five in number: these are continually running day and night.

The first intimation of the outbreak was given by Mr. Disher, Government contractor, whose premises adjoin the oil works, in fact so close that the waste water from the still runs into his premises, and the retorts are not more than four yards from the wall of part of his premises. His attention was drawn to the brick work of the retorts assuming a blazing sound, when all at once the entire top of the still became enveloped in flames.

Instructions were given to the engineer to draw the fires from under the five stills which were then running. At this time the entire top of the retorts was one body of flame, when the idea suggested itself to endeavor to smother the flames with cinder ashes. Upon this, a body of men from the gun factory mounted to the top of the retorts, and by a continual shower of ashes, which were passed up in buckets, happily succeeded, after some three-quarters of an hour, in staying the further progress of the flames, so that by the time the first steam fire-engine arrived (the Delaware), it was found unnecessary to commence playing upon the building.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, October 7.—In Quercitron Bark we have no movement of any magnitude to notice.

In the absence of sales we quote Cloverseed at $8@10 ₩ 64 lbs. Timothy is quiet at $3@3 25 ₩ bushel. Small sales of Flaxseed are making at $3@3 05.

Cotton is dull, and prices nominal.

Provisions are in limited request. Mess Pork is worth $40@42 ₩ barrel. A sale of 50,000 lbs. Shoulders was made at 22½c. No movement in Lard.

The quiet state of the Flour Market reported for several days past still continues, and there is very little change to notice in prices. There has been no demand for export for some time past, and the sales to a limited extent, have been principally confined to the supply of the home trade. We quote superfine at $9 50@9 75; extras at $10@10 25; extra family at $10 37½@11; and fancy lots at $11 50@12 25. Rye Flour and Corn Meal still continues quiet.

There is a marked improvement in the demand for Wheat, but there is less firmness in prices. Receipts continue to come in slowly. The sales comprise 8000 bushels Western amber and Pennsylvania red at $2. White is but little inquired after. We quote at $2 20@2 25. Prices of Rye are weak, and hardly maintained. It is worth $1 60. Corn is less active. We notice a sale of Western at $1 60. Yellow is quiet. Oats are steady at 90@91 cents for Pennsylvania and Delaware, with sales of 3000 bushels. In Barley and Malt transactions are of an unimportant character.

There is little or no demand for Whisky, and buyers and sellers are apart in their views. Some Ohio was offered at $1 78, but without sales.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Particulars of General Sully's Last Battle with Five Thousand Indians.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Press* gives the following account of General Sully's battle with five thousand Sioux:—

"General Sully was ordered to cross the country from Fort Rice to some point on the Yellow Stone. In making the raid upon Unkpapa Camp he lost nine days' time and used up an equal number of days' rations. He had neither the time nor rations to follow the route he had laid down, which touched the Yellow Stone at the mouth of the Big Horn river. His guides, all Indians belonging to tribes that live in the northwest, were called together by the General, and each requested to give his opinion as to the route to be taken. One Indian, a Blackfoot Sioux, said he could take the expedition to the Yellow Stone in ten days; that we would have to dig roads and chop timber, but that we could get through. All the other guides said the General must go around the head-waters of the Little Missouri, and that it would take two weeks to make the trip. General Sully was therefore obliged to take the lead of the Blackfoot Sioux, or abandon the opening of a route to the Yellow Stone.

"Just at dusk, August 6, the pickets directly opposite our Minnesota Brigade commenced firing and fell back to camp. A party of Indians immediately took possession of the overlooking hill, examined our position, and refused to leave until Lieutenant Whipple had given them the benefit of his 6-pounders. The pickets kept up a continual fire during the night, doubtless at imaginary warriors. Dawn found the entire command ready for an attack. The general impression was that the day would give us a fight with the same Indians we had met and defeated before. This rough country gave the Indians every advantage. Our train had but a single track; the Indians knew the country, and it seemed as though they had selected this pass as the ground where they would avenge their former loss and defeat.

"General Sully gave our brigade the advance, and disposed the force as follows:—Two companies 2d Cavalry, H and C, and two companies 8th Infantry, under Major Rose, as advance guard; the balance of the 2d Cavalry and 8th Infantry guarded the train on the right and left; 1st Brigade to follow the 2d with a strong flank force and heavy rearguard. The advance had proceeded about two miles when three or four hundred Indians dashed over a knoll, drove back the scouts, and made an effort to stampede the horses. Major Rose was too quick for them; he immediately dismounted, deployed his men, and drove them from their chosen ground. As soon as the first gun was fired the hills on every side were covered with Indians. The train now corralled between two high bluffs, and was advanced a mile at a time until we got out of the broken country. We marched ten miles and corralled for the night beside a small lake.

"The Indians seeing the Idaho train in the rear, began to pass around from the front. General Sully ordered Colonel McLaren, with Companies D and G of the 2d Cavalry, and Company E of the 8th Minnesota Infantry, to take possession of a high range of hills on the left, and Colonel Rodgers, of the 8th, to occupy a high ridge on the right. Both ridges were taken, and the Indians driven off. In returning to camp, one of McLaren's companies, Company G, Captain Mix, got too far away from his supports, and was attacked by a large force. He immediately occupied a cove in the side hill, which was protected on three sides. Colonel McLaren, seeing the perilous condition in which the company was placed, ordered to his relief Company H, 2d Cavalry, and about twenty scouts with them, and one gun of Captain Jones' 3d Minnesota Battery. Captain Mix was saved from utter rout. Lieutenant-Colonel Rodgers, commanding the 8th Minnesota Infantry, drove the Indians on the right.

"The 1st Brigade had a lively time in the rear protecting the Idaho train of emigrants. Next morning the Indians could be seen on every side, and seemed to be preparing for a second fight. General Sully ordered the train forward, the 3d Missouri Battery in the advance. After the train had about left camp, the Indians, in great force, made a dash upon the rear. Colonel Thomas was ready and met them with two bowitzers and six companies, and a sharp skirmish ensued. The Indians, seeing we were ready at every point, gave up the fight and left. About 11 o'clock we came up to where their camp had been, and which had only been vacated a few hours. The camp was very extensive, and from all I could see I should estimate the number of warriors engaged at four to five thousand. As soon as we came upon the trail, General Sully closed his train (as we were now out of the rough country), and ordered Colonel McLaren and Major Brackett to bring their regiment to the front, and prepare to charge, should we come up with the Indian train. We followed the train until dark, and camped beside two mud-holes, which barely furnished sufficient water for the command. Thus ended the second running fight. A large number of Indians were killed, and left scattered along the hillsides. Our loss was light.

"We were short of rations, and the grass was very poor, so the General made haste towards the Yellow Stone, which we reached on the 12th of August."

SELECTIONS FROM "PUNCH."

A QUESTION FOR NOTES AND QUERIES.—Supposing you found a greenhack, would you, when found, be able by any means to make a note of it?

HER GRANDMOTHER.—"Poor thing! very painful!" said old Mrs. Bowline (grandmother of the lamented Tom Bowline, the darling of his crew), on reading a letter from her nautical relation, wherein he told her that he had seen the needles right in the eye of the wind.

LATEST FROM PARIS.—Mon cher *Punch*—This is for you. Make my compliment to Madame. Please to receive, &c., sentiments, &c., distinguished consideration, &c. LOUIS N.

Quand un gant ressemble-t-il au numero 25?

Quand il est neuf et tres etroit. (You see? Neuf et treize et trois.)

RAILWAY MORALS.—Guard—"Now, Miss! Are you going by this train?"

Miss Rebecca—(aged 37).—"Yes; but I must have a carriage where there are no young men likely to be rude to one."

RIDDLE (Picked up during the very last ball of the season).—Suppose you find Captain Cooling and Miss Billing together, in a convenient flirting corner, "sitting out" a quadrille. Why is that circumstance remarkably like two o'clock in the morning? Because it's two, a-hem! (Oh!)

A FRIENDLY LITTLE ARTICLE.—We are told by Alphonse Karr that "Friendship between two women is always a plot against a third." We deny it, as we always make a point of denying all the spiteful things that are said against the beautiful sex. And what is the friendship between two men, we should like to know? If we had the inclination to be cynical, under the deceitful notion that we were being extremely clever, we might answer:—"Friendship between two men is a continual struggle as to which of the two shall do the other." We are afraid we are not the only persons in this world who labor under the melancholy conceit that, to be clever, we have only to be cynical.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF TRAVELING.—Man travels to expand his ideas; but woman, judging from the number of boxes she invariably takes with her, travels only with the object of expanding her dresses.

THE RIGHT STEP.—The Bishop of Limoges has been publishing a Pastoral. The publication could not be better timed, for, if our ancient knowledge of quadrilles be correct, La Pastorale comes directly after L'Ete.

CABBY AT HIS CLUB.—Hansom Cabby (*loq.*)—"Well, I always likes to get a gent as is a smokin'; for yer see bad 'bacca and bad fare goes together, and wicey-versey. So I jest smells the gent (!) through the trap n'top, and drives him accordin'!"

HIPPOPHAGY AGAIN.—One of the secretaries of the French Society for the Protection of Animals, in a lecture given the other day in Paris at the Garden of Acclimation, revived the proposal to constitute horseflesh and article of food, demonstrating its acceptability with a tureen of horse soup, and another dish of that noble animal dressed *a la daube*, which he offered to his audience, and they, including many ladies, devoured. Well, who shall tax them with eating strange food? If all the prime tongues, ready cooked, on sale at our British grocers', could speak and would tell the truth, we apprehend that not a few of them would neigh. There is support, doubtless, in saddle of horse, but, for eating, we are disposed to prefer saddle of mutton."

WHAT WE LEARN IN FOREIGN PARTS.—When last we were in Paris, we strolled into the Palais de Justice, and soon found ourselves wandering in the famous Salle des Pas Perdus. On inquiring, we discovered that the Salle des Pas was not intended as a companion refuge to the Champ de Mars; and we also learned that the Pas Perdus were in no way paternally related to the Enfants Trouves. These facts were no less new than pleasing to us, and so accordingly we have made a note of them."

A RETORT THAT IS A LITTLE TOO SPIRITED.—Retaliation in commerce, as in other things, sometimes takes a most savage form. Now look at India, how we treat her in our commercial relations! Because India sends us her cotton badly ginned, is that any reason, we ask, why we should send her our sherries so fearfully brandied?

AFTER-DINNER PAPERS.—My Dear Misser Punch.—Circumstiers overwhich — no control — prevented my father whom you pointed your Scitific Crospondent from writing you a long count of the weather of Last Month. He forgoit till last momens after dinner and being toofatig ed tired to write himself we had a third bottle of twenty-can't gettit nowdays—and he dep-p puted me to write from his diction I mean dictation. Here it is.

I am Yr Sisterly—no Sincerely,
THOMAS BUZZ, JUNIOR.

REVIEW OF WEATHER FOR JULY.—During the past month, there was a restless wind that blew down its own smoke, and took off the edge of the meridian with its own plane.

In the morning, attenuated nimbi dwindled into a luminous canopy, whose height was 6099 feet above the sea-level.

Cumuli and cirrhi gave themselves up to the full development of ozone; while Summer Meteoric Phosphorescent Trains met the Radiating Steamers within five minutes of each other.

Thermometer in the Sun at 4·30 P. M. (How it got there, no one knows.—B., JUNR.)

At midnight, on the 17th, the Rev. F. C. Robart, a rare runt, shot with considerable velocity across Ursa Major, and disappeared after traversing an approximated space. (Gov'nor got his out of the *Times*, thinking.—BUZZ, JUN'R.)

On the following morning the wind returned to France, and, in a test slip, fell between a wet and a dry bath, showing some external signs of discolorition.

It will be seen by reference to the tabs. (At this point I made a reference to the table. My respected parent had disappeared.—Yours, &c., B. JUN'R.)

STARTLING CRUELTY.—A well-known upholsterer, whose name shall not be held up to universal execration, because this course could not be adopted without puffery, undertook the contract for keeping well-furnished, repairing, and redecorating the Ophthalmic Hospital. We accidentally caught sight of the bill for the current year. One of the largest items recurring over and over again was "Rods for the Blind." Shall the unfortunate and helpless be flogged for their misfortunes under our very noses, under our very eye-lashes! Shame! Shame!

NEW POLITICAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

The important question of the French occupation of the Papal States—a phase of affairs which ever since the peace of Villafranca, has more or less endangered the peaceable relations between France and Italy—may be considered as settled for the present, at least. The treaty recently concluded between France and Italy can be epitomized in these three points—an assurance to the Italian Government that French occupation of Rome will shortly cease; a guarantee of the Italian Government to France that the promised evacuation shall not result in any interference on the part of the kingdom of Italy with the Papal States; and a stipulation fixing the term of two years from the signing of the treaty as the limit of the French occupation. This treaty also involved the removal of the capital of Italy to Florence or Naples; and the former city was chosen.

It is asserted that King Victor Emanuel was opposed to this last feature of the new diplomatic arrangements; and this rumor, with others, was dexterously circulate by a faction of discontented politicians, aided. It is believed, by the clerical reactionary party. The result was the recent unhappy riot at Turin, where cries of "Rome or death," "Viva Garibaldi," "Down with French influence," mingled with the rude demonstrations of an excited populace. The *Armonia*, the clerical organ, fomented the agitation by personal calumnies and insinuations, telling the people that Turin *by right* ought to be the capital of Italy.

The rumor above alluded to about the king—a rumor which has been proved utterly false—gave the impression to many, and among them the correspondents of the English papers, that Victor Emanuel had abandoned the idea of having Rome for the capital of Italy. This is not so. It is generally believed in the best-informed political circles that the present acceptance of Florence is but a step to Rome. At any rate, the Italian Government is unanimously in favor of the removal; and the official organ, *La Stampa*, announces that the Government, conformably to the opinions expressed by the generals of the army and the Committee of Defense, and confirmed by the Council of Generals held yesterday, has, by a unanimous vote, resolved to transfer the seat of the kingdom to a place offering greater security than Turin; and the city which seems to the Government the best adapted for the required purpose is Florence."

The municipal authorities of Turin practically took the part of the rioters, and published proclamations hostile to the proposed removal. These unhappy differences of opinion—the result of party feeling which would not sacrifice itself for the national good—brought about the disorders which disgraced Turin on the 22d of September. Excited citizens, angry at the prospective damage to the prospects of Turin which the removal of the seat of government therefrom would cause, gathered in the principal piazzas, and were only dispersed by force. As is usual in such cases, the sight of the military only further inflamed the passions of the people, and they finally attacked the soldiers with stones and other missiles. The latter fired in return, and ten of the mob were killed and many wounded. Order was finally restored; and the affair, though disgraceful, as every riot is, will not interfere with the plans of the Government. Florence is nevertheless the capital of Italy, and will only be abandoned in favor of Rome.

COPPERHEAD RIOT AT DANVILLE, INDIANA.

Soldier Shot by a Traitor—The Murderer Killed on the Spot.

DANVILLE, October 3.—On Saturday evening, Lt. Farris, a notorious traitor from Virginia, without provocation shot George W. McKibben, a returned soldier from the 25th Illinois Regiment, killing him instantly, and also severely wounding Henry McKibben, a brother of the deceased. Farris then ran to the house of Dr. Theodore Lemon, another notorious traitor from Virginia. The comrades of the deceased surrounded the house and demanded the surrender of Farris. Lemon brought him out, when the soldiers immediately killed him. The trouble immediately ceased and all is now quiet.

The Slave of Edmund Ruffin Contributing to the War.

It will be remembered by the intelligent reader that the first gun of the war was fired by Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia (not by Ogleby Byron Young), who had labored for thirty years to bring about a collision between the sections. It will be seen by the following, elicited at a meeting in Washington city, that his slave woman is just as zealous on the right side:—

"Mr. Steele said he desired to state one little incident which occurred in his experience to-days He called on a negro woman, who certainly was not liable to the draft (laughter), who contributed to the fund because she desired the quota of the ward to be made up. He asked her name, and she replied that it was Aunt Easton, and that she was a refugee. She was a slave from the plantation of Edmund Ruffin, who was one of those who fired the first gun on Fort Sumter. She desired to contribute her quota to fill the ward. (Applause.) He said there were many rich men in the ward who had not yet contributed, who by giving from fifteen to twenty dollars each could relieve the ward from the draft."

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.
The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.
To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.
See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. s-all

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. B. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,
Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality,*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja14-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH
EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reservoir Self adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
9-19-1m No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

STAR OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
DIRECTORS.
HON. WILLIAM MILLWARD,
SAMUEL R. PHILLIPS,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
JAMES M. ARRISON,
H. S. FITZGERALD,
ISRAEL MICHENER,
THOMAS ALLEN.
The Subscription Book to the above Company is now ready at the Banking House of Michael Jacobs, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, where the Directors will meet, and be happy to give any information concerning the lands, &c.
Subscription $1 per share, the original price, and no assessments.
SAMUEL ALLEN,
SECRETARY.
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1864. 10-5-3t

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS, NEWEST STYLES.
Lowest Prices in the city.
BOURNE,
se9-mw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

MUCH EXCITEMENT
Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chestnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men
DODGING IN AND OUT
Of a small REGAL STORE on the upper side of CHESTNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Sacars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection. Here [se0-fs-tf
INFRINGING
On the profits for the benefit of his customers, who always
GO FOR HIM!

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. F. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

WANTS.
CITY POINT, VIRGINIA,
August 7, 1864.
OFFICE DEPOT OF REPAIRS, ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.
WANTED.
300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights, and
50 Blacksmiths,
Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay, rations, and medical attendance.
Transportation furnished by applying at
No. 21 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Washington, D. C.
E. J. STRANG,
CAPTAIN, A. Q. M.
JAMES M. KELLY,
9-2-1m QUARTERMASTER'S AGENT.

WHEN WILL THE PEOPLE BE WISE?
Hundreds and thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds and thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain, and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician, and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveler returns." We say to the sick that the witnesses we give this day of the wonderful cures of Dyspepsia made by
DR. WISHART'S
GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
Are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation. They live in and around Philadelphia. Go and hear their testimony. Many of them were saved from the very jaws of death when all hope was gone.
DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—
1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm to the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.
Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.
Mr. Wishart, I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, declared my disease an incurable case of Asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding one of your circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had wholly given way, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this true and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
ISAAC HELLERMAN.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.
This is to certify that I suffered for ten years with that dreadful complaint called dyspepsia. I suffered much pain and distress, with gloom and depression of spirits; I was treated by eight different physicians for my complaints, and at times was much better, but then my old disease, dyspepsia, would return with all its dreadful realities, and my whole system was fast wasting away. In this sick and debilitated state, I was handed a circular of Dr. Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which gave a correct description of my sufferings, and I determined to place myself under the Doctor's care, and take his medicines.
As soon as I commenced the use of the medicine, I began to get better, and so I continued three months, at which time I was perfectly cured of all my complaints, and perfectly restored to health; I am to-day a well man. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart for the benefit I have received from the use of your truly wonderful medicines. May God bless you and preserve your truly useful life for many years. I would say to every sick person who was suffering as I was that my residence is No. 189 Richmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great delight in giving testimony to the great power of Dr. Wishart's medicines to cure.
P. H. ALLES.
Dr Wishart's Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!
I, Moses Kommis, do certify that I was sick with dyspepsia for two years; I was very sick at the pit of my stomach, with pain in my breast, side, back and head, with dizziness and staggering in walking, with great weakness and general debility. I employed, in that time, seven eminent physicians, and they differed in their opinion of my disease; some thought I had one disease, and some another, but I was all the time getting worse and worse, until I became so low that my wife would have to feed me for weeks together. While in this dreadful condition, I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his great American Dyspepsia Pills and treatment for Dyspepsia, and at the present time I am perfectly well, and have gained in flesh twenty-four pounds, and can work and attend to my business as well as any person in Pennsylvania, and I am satisfied it is a perfect cure. Dr. Wishart, you can publish my case if you see proper, as I want to bear testimony to the great power your medicine has to cure Dyspepsia. All persons are at liberty to call and see me or write.
MOSES KOMMIS,
Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.
This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach; so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.
This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.
JAMES H. ANGELL,
Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!
I, John Lynch, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 76 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.
JOHN LYNCH,
No. 1631 Poplar street, Philadelphia.
Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!
Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for this disease at my present age (48 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 453 N. Second street, Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.
Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!
I, Moses Tebb, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and counsel, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and although I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia "Bulletin," I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could save died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Dr. assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills, I used them as directed, and in ten days I was able to eat a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will